TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,362—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D.Worcester	24th July.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. E. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th "
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th " Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA ... . on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 22nd July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY —A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ... per dozen	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE—A light natural unblended wine ... do.	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent wine for general use ... do.	24 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior soft and dry ... do.	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ... do.	30 0
MANZANILLA.— Very dry and pale ... do.	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ... do.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Seasickness, the only food patients can bear.

Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.

Per jar. ... Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest Extractors in Norway. His Factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an Oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4.
Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELEPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
RUST PREVENTATIVE,
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re. 1, per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts. ... Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. ... Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts. ... Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. ... Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. by Stone	6 4	4 4
Guiness's Dublin Stout, Foster's	6 12	4 12
Do. do. Burk's	6 12	4 12

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8 0	5 8

Bass's Pale Ale in Kilderkins ... each Rs. 34.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." ...	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ...	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY." ...	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ...	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ...	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ...	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA." ...	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ...	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings ; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of the gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns :—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and New Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 cash.

Plaited Hair Alberts, with gold mounts, bar and drop, Rs. 50, cash.

GOLD STUDS AND BUTTONS—

Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

Sets of 18ct. Gold Studs and Collar Button, Rs. 27, cash.

Sleeve Links, Torpedo and Dumb Bell, Rs. 36, cash.

Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 35, cash.

Egg Dumb Bell, Rs. 39, cash.

Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, cash.

Cannon and Ball, Rs. 36, cash.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2¼ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof ... from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ... " "	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ... "	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.		
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ... "	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ... " "	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... "	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings ... "	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS.

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs. as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers ...	52 0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers ...	52 0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers ...	45 0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to ...	56 0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers ...	40 0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers ...	37 0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat ...	14 0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat ...	10 0
In Plain Colours.	Ditto ...	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers ... Rs. 15 to 18	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Sailing.
S. S. ASIA	3,560	480	26th July.
S. S. PERSIA	3,547	480	10th Aug.

THE attention of passengers is particularly called to these sailings in which special reductions will be made. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

3½ PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK.

APPLICATION will be received for £500,000 (or its nominal equivalent in Rupees) of 3½ per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock at a minimum price of 80 per cent.

The Stock will be redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the amount outstanding.

Full information and copies of Prospectus can be obtained at any of the Branches.

THE DHUN MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 50 per share being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 23rd July, 1888, to shareholders on the register on 30th June, 1888.

N. A. HORMARJEE, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE property of COLONEL TRUMAN, late 7th Dragoon Guards.

A very handsome Bay Arab, black points, 4 years, about 14·3. Partly trained Cavalry Charger. Promises to make a very good one; up to 13 stone. Price, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Ch. Persian; 7 years, about 15·1; perfect Cavalry Charger; up to great weight. Price, Rs. 800.

The above are believed to be perfectly sound, and open to Veterinary Surgeon's examination.—Apply to

Captain MITCHELL,
Deolali.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at 4-15 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 9th, July, 1888.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFERS BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th July, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 7th July, 1888.

N. B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th July, 1888, both days inclusive

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received on 6th August next by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 A.M., and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for Contracts as specified below for the calendar year 1889. The contract at Karachi will be for the official year 1889-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay	Hay, under classes B, D, and F of schedule No. 1.
Poona	
Ahmednuggur	
Mhow	
Nassirabad	
Neemuch	
Karachi	
Deesa	
Ahmedabad	
Deesa for Abu and Abu Road Station	
Deolali	

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th July, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

EUROPE TABLE LINEN

TABLE CLOTHS
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN.

	Each. Rs. a.		Each. Rs. a.
5/4 feet by 5/4 feet	3 4	7 feet by 12 feet	9 8
5/4 " 7 "	4 6	7½ " "	6 4
6 " 6 "	4 0	7½ " 10 "	8 8
6 " 8 "	5 8	7½ " 12 "	10 4
6½ " 6½ "	5 0	7½ " 18 "	15 8
6½ " 9 "	6 12	8½ " 8½ "	7 4
7 " 7 "	5 8	8½ " 15 "	13 8
7 " 9 "	7 0	8½ " 16 "	14 8
7 " 10 "	8 0		

TABLE NAPKINS

To match the above.

24 in. square, Rs. 5-12 per doz.; 20 in. square, Rs. 4-12 per doz.

SIDE BOARD SLIPS

To match

24 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs. a.		per doz. Rs. a.
34 in. by 34 in.	8 8	34 in. by 50 in.	12 6
34 in. by 45 in.	11 4	34 in. by 54 in.	13 8

28 in. by 36 in. (Toilet), per dozen, Rs. 6-8.

COUNTERPANES.

	All White.	White with Red Border.
5 feet by 7½ feet	Each Rs. 5 8	Each Rs. 6 0
7½ " 8½ "	" 8 8	" 9 4
8½ " 9 "	" 9 12	" 10 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS WHITE.

30 in. by 48 in. each Rs. 2 0 | 30 in. by 54 in. each Rs. 2 4

D'OYLEYS, 5½ inches square, per dozen, Rs. 2-0.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

HEATHER MIXTURE.

28 inches wide; available only in pieces of about 26 yards each, at as. 13-6 per yard. Patterns post free.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NOTICES.

REQUIRED by a Native State, an experienced EUROPEAN GARDENER, who can rear up kitchen and other ornamental gardens round about Sirkar Palaces. Preference would be given to one who could attend to the rearing of poultry and sheep. Apply, stating terms of service, and qualifications, with copies of certificates, to "AGRICOLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Only thoroughly competent and steady men need apply.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent., per annum, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Bycolla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by many of its correspondents in obtaining thoroughly reliable ASBESTOS GOODS,

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

Have decided to open a direct Agency in BOMBAY.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY are the oldest makers in Europe, and SOLE OWNERS of all the best ITALIAN MINES, the Asbestos from which is admitted to be VASTLY SUPERIOR to the quality known as CANADIAN, supplied by all other firms. The Company, however, supply both kinds, and are prepared to place FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on such terms as will enable them to SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE with all comers. The Company will not object to grant a SOLE AGENCY to an ENTERPRISING FIRM with GOOD CONNECTIONS among ENGINEERS and STEAM USERS.

No Consignments. Liberal Credit.

TERMS.

Documents against acceptances, 90 d-s on approved references.

Special Private Telegraphic Code.

Write, with full particulars and references,

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED,

161, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., Manufacturers of the well-known "SALAMANDER" Brand; Contractors to British and Foreign Governments, Railways, and Steamship Companies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 258 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhownee, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land orground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vithoo Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodum, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for hailkores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 683·6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 22-952, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Re. 6.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or are INDEBTED to the Estate of the late Colonel A. J. DOIG, Bombay S.C., deceased at Malegaum, on 14th July, 1888, are earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim against the Estate.

This Advertisement will only appear 3 times.

E. C. KELLIE, Captain, 23rd Bo. L. I.,
President Committee, of Adjustment.

Malegaum, 14th July, 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, viz:—

Supply of Pumps, Engines, Pipes, and other Iron work for drainage works.

Excavation of Earthwork, Masonry, Pipe-laying, &c.,

Printed forms of tender with specification and Bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.

By order,

E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee.

Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

[BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
102, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Lautenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Superior " "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateu LaRose	" 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barroyre	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15 0

From BRANDENBUSH FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Monton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	
" *	" 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	" 18 0	

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs.	6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	"	6 4	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	"	9 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	"	5 12	" 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Rs.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	" ..	" 1 4
Cervelatwurss	" ..	" 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxer tion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladde and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Warora (s), from Calcutta; and Pemba (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for Aden; and Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf.

FAIR.—The annual Ashadee fair will be held to-morrow, at Walkeshwar.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) leave Kurrachee at 1-25 to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tanjore left the dock on 16th inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Maria Teresa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—The s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, sailed yesterday with the following additional passengers :—For Marseilles.—Mr. A. Moncrieff and Mr. J. D. Gordon. For Brindisi.—Mr. R. Winter. For Aden.—Capt. Aves.

ACCIDENT.—A crane-driver, named Shaik Cassum Shaik Ismail, was seriously injured on Monday by an accidental fall from the 100-ton crane at the Prince's Dock. He was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rugoonath Narayen, living in Portuguese Church Street, Mahim, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Monday night, and gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 153 stolen.

AN EAST-INDIAN D. D. AND D. C. L.—The very Rev. Thomas Henriques, D. D., brother of Rev. Fr. William Henriques, Vicar of "Our Lady of Health," Cavel, passed his final examination for the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, held in the Roman Pontifical Seminary in Rome, on the 27th June. It is believed Dr. Henriques is the first local member of the East-Indian community who has attained these degrees.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENSE.—Soobrathi Cadur was yesterday charged by Rustomjee Pestonjee, opium inspector, Customs Department, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling two tolas of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs, on Monday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of selling the opium to a man, named Curreem Beg, in his shop, at the Null Bazaar, and on searching the premises, about fifteen tolas of opium were found in his possession. On admitting the charge, and acknowledging two previous convictions for similar offences, the culprit was fined Rs. 60. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MILKMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged a milkman, named Purshotum Moolchund, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing Rs. 320 in bank notes, the property of a woman, named Chandbai. The money had been kept in a small box which the accused, who sold milk to the complainant, found with a child. The box was opened, and the man prevailed on the child to give him the notes. Shortly afterwards the woman discovered theloss and suspecting the accused, gave information to the police, who had the prisoner arrested, but no money was found on him. Inspector Saunders asked and obtained a remand of the case so as to enable him to recover the money.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G.C.M. Society was held in the College Library on Wednesday, the 11th instant, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. There were present :—Drs. Dorabji Hormusji, D. N. Parakh, W. K. Hatch, J. A. DeGama, Vithul Balkrishna, P. Lisboa, D. B. Master, R. K. Vacha, R. P. Bharoocha, B. H. Dantra, J. F. Gonsalves, N. N. Katruck, E. C. Tookina, A. V. Velkar, M. D. Karanjia, G. B. Prabhakar, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The visitors were Drs. H. P. Dimmock and Rustomji N. Ranina. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Samsoodeen Jeevabhai Suleman was elected a member of the Society. Dr. W. K. Hatch read notes of a case of renal and vesical calculus. Dr. P. Lisboa exhibited some ear and uterine instruments.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—A petty merchant, named Fakeera Mahatarjee, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormasjee, head foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with intentionally making a false declaration of the contents of a box, on the 5th instant, for transmission by rail from Wari Bunder to Madras, and thereby attempting to defraud the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 10-3-0. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.—Another merchant, named Tunappa Costgi, was also charged yesterday before the same magistrate with a similar offence in respect of goods for transmission by rail from Wari Bunder to Gadag, on the 11th instant, and thereby attempting to defraud the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 16-4-0. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

DISHONEST BRAHMIN BOYS.—Tribowhan and two other Brahmin lads were charged by Inspector Saunders yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the first with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 900 and the others with abetting the offence. Mr. Manker and Mr. Sealy defended the accused, Tribowhan, who was employed by a timber merchant, and among other duties had to collect outstandings due to the complainant. In the ordinary course the lad was paid Rs. 900 by a Mussulman, named Mahomed Alli, which sum the lad failed to pay to his master. The merchant, however, was informed by Mahomed Alli of the payment made to his collector. The accused, Tribowhan, who had got into bad company, ran away to Poona with the other boys, but they were arrested at Poona, on the station, by the police, on suspicion.. Nearly all the money stolen was found with them, except Rs. 160, which had been spent. In defence the boys stated that they had gambled away some of the money and had given a portion to a Mahomedan. The case was adjourned for the Magistrate's decision.

ENCOUNTERS WITH OUTLAWS IN KATHIAWAD.—Information has reached Mr. E. V. Mackay, the Police Superintendent, that Issa Manek, who escaped from the Wankaner Jail the other day, has received a bullet wound in the encounter he lately had with the wounded mounted policemen within the limits of the village of Khiri. On the 9th instant information having reached policeman Sura Bhima of the Thana of Asota in the Jamnagar State of the arrival of *barwatiah* Raide Charan and others within the limits of that village he, with two others, named Dossa Urjan and Lakhima Vira, went in pursuit of them. A scuffle ensued between them, and both freely fired, with the result that Pethoo Loono, an accomplice of Raide Charan, was shot dead. The *barwatiahs* then ran away. The behaviour of these policemen is commendatory, and deserving of special notice.—*Kathiawar Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 17.—The barometer has fallen except in north Bombay and Rajputana. The fall is large in Northern India, and exceeds the eighth of an inch in the Punjab. Pressure is five-tenths of an inch lower at Peshawar than at Colombo, apparently, tendency to the formation of a depression. In the Central and North Bengal the winds are unchanged. On Bombay coast they have increased considerably in force. They have also increased in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Westerly winds have extended over Behar and the greater part of the North-West Provinces. There is a general increase of temperature in Northern India, and the greatest is in the Punjab, where it averages four degrees. The air generally is slightly drier, and the skies are much less clouded in Upper and Central India. Rain occurred in all provinces yesterday, but the falls were local rather than general, and very little in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. False Point reports five inches, Hyderabad Sind, two inches; and several stations, one to two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	38 37	32 51	36 25	34 63
July 16, Monday.....	...	...	...	2 39
„ 17, Tuesday.....	0 32	0 26	0 20	...
Total..	38 69	32 77	36 45	37 2
Total corresponding date of last year ...	52 35	51 57	48 19	49 98

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Ship Sir Lancelot, in the Prince's Dock, at 7-30.

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO A TEMPLE.

A SUIT brought by Jankidas Gooroo Sittaram *vs* Soobhansibai and others to recover possession of a temple, situated at New Nagpada, and of property appertaining to it, has been disposed of at the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants be directed to put him in the same position in which he was on the 13th June, 1887, as required by section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, by putting him in possession of the temple without hearing any title which the defendants might set up in their defence; that they be directed to return to plaintiff pots, utensils, clothes, and ornaments, which they had forcibly taken possession of, &c. There was also a cross-suit between the parties. Mr. Dhairyavan and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship remarked that, as regarded the first issue, namely, whether the plaintiff was absolute owner in possession and enjoyment of the property of the temple, as alleged in the plaint, it appeared upon the evidence as established that the property was of a public and not of a private charitable character. His lordship was satisfied on that point by the evidence of the three witnesses produced by the learned Advocate-General, and would therefore decide the issue in favour of the relators and defendants. As regarded the third issue, namely, whether the defendants or any of them were dispossessed otherwise than in the course of law, he thought it was an important issue. Jankidas said that about twenty-five years ago he made the acquaintance of Sittaram and was at once adopted by him as his *chella* or head disciple. Soon after this he left Bombay. In support of this assertion plaintiff produced before the Court two witnesses, one of whom contradicted him on this point. Plaintiff returned to Bombay after a long time, and went to reside in another temple. He did not go to reside in his own, and besides these there were no other facts. In the Gooroo's will also there was absolutely no mention that he had any *chella* at all. This only threw doubt on the statement that the plaintiff was a *chella* of Sittaram. His lordship found the third issue in the negative. With regard to the seventh issue, whether the deed of gift of the 2nd December, 1886, was void and inoperative, his lordship suspected the story of the plaintiff. He said that Soobhansibai made over the whole property to him. They went together to a lawyer about eighteen months ago; but in his lordship's opinion this deed could not be held binding on Soobhansibai as the principle of undue influence applied to the case. The woman was not acting under professional advice, nor was she a free agent. Under the circumstances his lordship ruled that the deed of gift was void. His lordship held that Soobhansibai was entitled to the property. Both cases having thus been decided against the plaintiff Jankidas, the matter was referred to the Advocate-General to frame a scheme of management of the temple property in dispute, which scheme has to be submitted by the Advocate-General to the Judge in chambers for approval. Costs of the suit to be paid by Jankidas in the first instance, and in default to be paid out of the property connected with the temple.

BENGAL.

THE WIFE-BEATING CASE IN CALCUTTA.—The man named Bradley, who recently attempted to justify himself in the Police Court for beating his wife, on the ground that it was only correction, and who was subsequently bound over to keep the peace towards her, appeared in Court on the 12th inst. to know the result of the investigation ordered by the Court on the application which he had made for a summons against his wife for criminal trepass and theft. The applicant's case was that, since the last case in this Court, his wife had been living apart from him. He had prohibited her coming to his house while he was away at Allahabad. His wife had, however, on several occasions trespassed into the house and had taken away some boxes not containing her clothes, as these had been burnt on the day previous to the last case. His Worship informed Bradley that if he signed a charge in the Thannah book, the matter would be inquired into. Bradley then left the Court to sign the charge. His Worship remarked that if the Inspector thought that property had been done away with, he could arrest the person accused.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ACCIDENT AT AGRA.—A sad accident occurred at Agra on Friday. Mr. Fred C. Ellis, a gentleman connected with the press, was out shooting with some friends, when one of them, who was out in an opposite direction, fired and the ball accidently hit Mr. Ellis, entering the thigh just below the hip. Mr. Ellis displayed great fortitude in having walked nearly a mile after meeting with the accident, but now he is in a precarious state. He has a large circle of friends, with whom, being of a kind lively disposition, he is deservedly popular, and great anxiety is being felt for him.—*Morning Post.*

SLAUGHTER OF SACRED CATTLE.—The Punjab Chief Court has just given a decision on the sacred bull question which is in direct conflict with the views recently expressed by the Allahabad High Court in a similar case. Three persons were recently convicted at Amritsar, under section 429 of the Penal Code, of having committed mischief by killing a bull. In consideration of the decision of the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Court of the Punjab admitted the case to revision. On the strength of the Allahabad ruling it was contended that a bull was not property within the meaning of the Code; but Sir Meredyth Plowden, after going into the case at considerable length, has ruled otherwise, and the sentence on the accused has been confirmed. The Judge held that it did not necessarily follow because a bull, liberated by a Hindu in accordance with usage, ceases to be his property by reason of his renouncing his ownership and possession, therefore it ceases to be property and becomes incapable of being the subject of an offence of mischief. Although not in the possession of any person, the bull was still capable of being criminally misappropriated, because it was moveable property belonging to the liberator of, or by a fiction of law to, the juristical person.—*Morning Post.*

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

THE *North German Gazette* on the 26th ult. alluded to the account recently published by the Amsterdam *Dagblad* of an interview between one of its representatives and Sir Morell Mackenzie, on which occasion the English physician is represented to have declared that had he admitted the gangrenous character of the late Emperor's disease, a Regency would, probably, have been appointed, and such a course would have met the views of a certain section opposed to the accession of the Emperor Frederick. The semi-official organ says :—

"A statement similar to that in the *Dagblad* appeared five days previously in the *Warsaw Courier*. The assertion of that newspaper that the Emperor, in his own interest and in that of his Consort, as well as from high moral and practical considerations, desired to rule, for a short time at least, is a positive fabrication. The Emperor Frederick, who had the highest conceivable sense of the duties connected with the Imperial dignity, had placed it beyond all doubt that he would not assume the Government of the country if he were proved to be incurably affected with cancer. This only corresponded with the noble and unselfish bent of his mind, while among those who might eventually have been called upon to approach the Emperor on the subject there was no one who was not determined from the outset to refrain from broaching the question to the august sufferer so long as he himself did not take the initiative. As this was well known, those who, for reasons over which we have no control, desired to secure the Emperor's accession to the Throne, even under circumstances incapacitating him from governing, made it their task to deceive the illustrious patient as to his condition. According to his own statement, Sir Morell Mackenzie thus considered it his foremost business to play a political role. An unimportant English physician, holding Radical views in politics, had the presumption to act the part of Privy Councillor, and to exercise a decisive influence upon the destinies of the German nation."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE ARMY.

LORD WOLSELEY gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Army Estimates. His remarks, to which telegraphic reference has been made in our columns, are given below :—

In reply to the Chairman (Lord Randolph Churchill), Lord Wolseley said that in the War Office there was too much centralisation, and it would be a great advantage to the Army if that could be modified. Much economy might be effected by the employment of more military clerks at the War Office, especially by the employment of non-commissioned officers. He adhered to the opinion he expressed last year that an immense amount of money was squandered in moving regiments from one place to another in the United Kingdom. Large economy might be effected if there was more concentration, and he had pressed that over and over again. It had, however, always been stopped by two considerations—first, the immediate outlay in connection with the barracks; and, secondly, it has always been checkmated by the Home Office, which was not willing to allow the troops to be withdrawn from such places as Leeds, Manchester, or Bradford. The present time was a very convenient one for making new barracks, because many of the existing buildings were absolutely unfit for human habitation. In the last four or five years they had been able to reduce the expenditure on the movements of troops. In the Infantry in 1882-3 the changes were 58, but in 1887-8 there were only about five changes. The Cavalry had been increased, but that was owing to the greater care taken to give them musketry instruction.

By Mr. Stanhope: In addition to the objection of the Home Office to withdrawing troops from large centres of population, is there not also a strong objection on the part of the inhabitants of the district? Witness: That is a political reason, but no doubt it is true. They object in some cases to a regiment being moved, because of the band playing in their parks. Why they should keep a regiment at Brighton, for example, no one knows.

Lord Randolph Churchill: I have recently been to York, and the commandant of a regiment there told me that he was obliged to send all his recruits to Lincoln, although he could easily train them at York. Why was that?—Witness: In the last year we have been almost over our establishment force in the regiments. Taking the strength of our Army at 187,000, there are only four or five regiments below their establishment force. The consequence is that in some regiments they have been forced to stop recruiting, and I presume that is the case at York.

The complaint is that the recruits have to be sent to Lincoln?—It is not advisable in all cases to train the recruits in the places where they are recruited. Desertion usually takes place in the first six months of a soldier's service; but the most trying time for recruits is the first three months. Recruits are therefore sent to the Regimental Depot, because the discipline is more gentle, and they are much less likely to find the military regulations irksome. Desertion is less in consequence.

On being asked whether economy might not be effected by discharging a man coming home from foreign service at once, instead of sending him to his home. Witness replied that he would get into the hands of sharks. They found it better to pay his railway fare only, and let him receive the balance at the local Post-office.

Asked whether the expenditure on the clothing of the British Army was not greater than was absolutely necessary for efficiency, and whether in Germany the cost of military clothing was not very much less. Witness replied that he did not think we could dress our Army cheaper, except that certain classes of head-dress might be dispensed with. The Germany Army was not well clothed. The material was good but not the pattern, and as a consequence he thought they fought with great difficulty. Taken altogether, however, their system of clothing was better than ours; but it would be impossible for us to accept the same conditions. It must always be remembered that our Army had to go round like the sun, sometimes being on duty in one climate and sometimes in another; whereas the German Army were always in the same place—in fact, there had been no alteration since the war in 1871. Our Army should have a fighting dress and a show dress. Being a Volunteer Army it was necessary that we should dress our men well, or else we should not get recruits. However, the subject of Army clothing generally was one which could very well be examined into in order to see what economies might be effected. The system of deferred pay was a profitable and advantageous manner of giving pay to the soldier. It was an enormous boon to the good soldier, and it gave him 3*l.* a year for every year that he had served.

Do you agree with the previous witnesses that the money spent on the Reserve of Cavalry and Horse Artillery is absolutely thrown away?

Witness: On the contrary, I think that it is better spent than anything I know in England. I do not say that the Cavalry Reserve is equal to the Infantry Reserve.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said that it was the most short-sighted policy in the world not to have our Reserve out once a year. The mainstay of our Army was our Army Reserve. We knew nothing about our Reserves—they might have lost their arms or legs, and he had no doubt there were many cases of Reserve pay being drawn where the men did not exist at all.

The drilling and the organisation of the Reserve was stopped on account of the money. They should become efficients in a Volunteer battalion, or join a a regimental depot in the Winter for a week or ten days' training; or join the Militia. That would be quite sufficient to make them serviceable men. The present system was suicidal.

The Chairman: In fact, it is a good illustration of losing the ship for a halfpenny's worth of tar?—Witness: I think so. No foreign nation that depends on a reserve has adopted the system we adopt.

The Committee adjourned.

SIR E. REED, M.P., ON NAVAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

"OUR Extravagant Naval Expenditure," former the subject of a lecture at the National Liberal Club on the 26th ult. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Brassey, Dr. Aubrey presided. Sir E. S. Reed, M.P., in the course of his remarks, said :—

The extravagance in the Admiralty had been carried beyond all bounds, and demanded the intervention of the Liberal Party. It existed in almost every department. Sir Edward proceeded to substantiate this indictment with figures. 6,328,8*7l.*, he said, was paid in wages, and this was equivalent to an average outlay of more than 100*l.* on each officer, man, and boy in the service. (Laughter and "Shame.") The Admiralty found employment for 13 flag-officers. On half-pay there were 3 admirals of the fleet, 8 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 22 rear-admirals. Then there were 13 admirals on the reserve list, and on the retired list 3 admirals of the fleet, 111 admirals, 41 vice-admirals, and 65 rear-admirals. Thus, while we only had occasion for the services of 15 admirals we were actually supporting 281 admirals. (Shame.) The employed admirals cost us 37,602*l.*, the unemployed admirals cost us 160,993*l.* (Loud cries of "Shame.") Now, as we did not possess 50 vessels into which it would be possible to put an admiral it followed that we had six times as many admirals as we had ironclads. The whole system of naval expenditure, especially with regard to pensions, required to be thoroughly overhauled. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, however, the class that profited most by the unnecessary expenditure in the navy had almost supreme power there. Sails had practically disappeared, but there was no diminution in the number of men. Therefore this unfortunate country had the cost of an existing steam navy added to the cost of a sailing navy that was done away with. The waste on "repairs" was very extensive and diversified. Much money was spent on utterly useless ships. He and others had agitated for some fast cruisers having plates of armour round the principal parts. The Government consented to provide nine of them, and spent three-and-a-half millions sterling for the purpose. When built it was discovered that all the armour was below the water-line. (Shame.) He blamed the Liberal party very much for what had taken place. It should have introduced administrative reforms and economies. (Hear, hear).—In reply to question, Sir Edward said that in certain dockyard towns it had come to be a recognised thing that the navy existed for the towns, and not the towns for the navy. (Laughter.) There was an unconscious, broad, general corruption throughout the service. It was corrupt in the sense that it did not recognise its responsibility to the people. Unfortunately, if any one attacked the head of a department, the Prime Minister brought the whole political strength of the Government to crush the attack. This was so with Liberal as well as Conservative Government, but he thought the people should see that a change took place in this respect. It was very difficult to suggest remedies. Of course the Board of Admiralty was a mere mockery. It reminded one of Sydney Smith's sayings that "a board is a good thing to make a screen of." (Laughter.)—Mr. Noble suggested that a committee of gentlemen should be formed to strive and obtain naval reforms, extending its influence, if possible, into every constituency.—Sir Edward Reed approved of the proposal, and promised his assistance.

THE ATTACK ON THE BURMESE RAILWAY.

ON the 10th instant we published telegraphic intimation of an attack on the Prome Railway line near Zion. The *Rangoon Gazette* gives the following detailed account of the outrage :—

Those of us who spent Sunday and Monday last in Rangoon, and enjoyed the security that the usual protection of a large town affords, can hardly understand fully what the feelings of these in the disturbed district of Tharrawaddy must have been when their energies and responsibilities were strong to the highest tension in their endeavour to save Burma from a frightful catastrophe.

The first rumour of the intended attack on the line was due to Mr. H. S. Hill, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, who, by reason of his intimate acquaintance with the people and a rare detective ability, had his suspicions aroused, and immediatsly made the strictest enquiries from every available source, with the result that by Sunday morning early he was fully assured that a well-arranged and carefully concocted scheme was on foot to strike a decisive blow against the mail service to Prome on the same evening.

Mr. Hill communicated with Mr. Todd Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, by 10-25 on Sunday morning, and it was then feared they would not be in time to save Zigon from being attacked. The Deputy Commissioner immediately procured a special train, and with Mr. Snadden, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Inspector Sherman, forty-one policemen and eighteen Karens, started with a hope of being in time to avert the disaster.

The party arrived at Gyobingouk, and the D. C. left a few men there, sending ten more along the road in charge of the Myooke, Moung Po, whilst the remainder proceeded along the line with great caution, and immediately saw something was wrong as the telegraph posts were all askew and the wires trailing on the ground. They came on a party of some sixty or a hundred men, and accordingly stopped the train and went back, meeting some of the gang and shooting two of them, the others escaping into the jungle.

Coming up with the Myooke, the D. C. left twenty men with him and went up the line with the mail, which had come up by this time, and he found that the pilot engine had been derailed. He now retraced his steps, and learned that the Myooke and his men had proceeded to a place called Mayen Kaing in the immediate track of a part of the rebel gang. The D. C's. party followed the Myooke and, coming up with him, the whole party made a grand scour of the country, resulting in the arrest of several men who were freshly tattoed with red. Several of these men confessed to their complicity in the premeditated attack on the mail train. Mr. Snadden was left here to continue investigations, whilst the D. Co., Mr. Sherman, the Myooke and several villagers tracked the rebels for another three miles. On the road Mr Sherman's quick eyes detected two men in hiding (this was about 1 p.m. on Monday) and they turned out to be evidently much implicated in the rebellion. On them were found a red flag and a kala's belt, and they both had been freshly tattoed with red (the hpoongyee sign.) They confessed that the hpoongyee had preceded them, and was now ahead in the village of Shazabok, a place which was reached after another four miles march. They had to make a detour of about three miles more before they could properly surround the village, but, on entering it, they found the hpoongyee had left and only villagers remained. A force was left there, and the D. C. returned to Gyobingouk, arriving in that place at midnight on Monday.

Moung Po, the Tharrawaddy Myooke, deserves praise for his coolness and persevering efforts to come up with the dacoits.

In all about thirty arrests have been made, and confessions have been extracted from nearly all the prisoners. A red flag and certain seals were captured, but from all we can hear there were only 5 guns found amongst all of these captured men, who were villagers led away by an intriguing hpoongyee whose kyoung has since been burnt down.

THE AMRITSAR SHOOTING CASE.

THE case in which Mr. Drewery was charged with shooting a native came up for hearing on the 10th instant before Colonel R. T. M. Lang, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

Mr. G. H. Price, the Superintendent of the City Police, gave the following evidence :—I and Mr. Smith went to fish at the Canal on Sunday, the 24th of June last. We started about 6-30 a.m. from Amritsar in a hired phaeton driven by Miran Bux. After passing the Canal bridge about 3½ miles out from Amritsar, we turned to the left up the Canal bank, and were about 300 yards from the mill (which is about half a mile from the bridge) when we met a man running from the mill towards us. He recognised me, as I often go to the place, and called out either "Apne admi murgie" or "Apne admi maregie"—I cannot be certain which. He spoke to me first. We stopped the gharry and asked him what had happened. He said that a sahib had been firing at some dogs which were fighting with a sahib's dog and had shot one of the men, and instead of hitting the dog, he had hit Milki Ram. I understood from what he said that the man was dead. Mr. Smith and I then got out of the gharry and walked quickly to the place, and found the accused there bending over the deceased and sponging with a wet handkerchief the man's bare chest and face. Milki Ram was then unconscious. At Mr. Smith's suggestion some whiskey and water was poured down the man's throat, but though for a moment he appeared to rally, he died within five minutes afterwards. The deceased was lying on his *charpoy* in front of the shed. The mill men present were unanimous in their statements that the sahib fired at the dogs fighting, and had accidentally hit the deceased. As they all agreed in their statements made to me there I did not record them. I instructed policemen from the chowki to take the body into the thana, and Mr. Drewery and Private Towse also went with it, accompanied by four constables, to the Sudder Station in Amritsar. The garrywallah Miran Bux was near me, and with me at the Canal all the time I was there, and he drove me thence to the Sudder Station when Mr. Blewitt was holding the inquiry there about 10 a.m. Whilst fishing, after the others had left, I saw Miran Bux sitting and smoking near the shed with others. Miran Bux told me and Mr. Smith at the Canal that the men were making up a tale to the effect that Mr. Drewery had intentionally shot Milki Ram because he would not give his *hookah* to a Mussulman woman who was with the party. Mr. Price also deposed to the fact that in the vicinity of the mill were a number of savage dogs that attacked people and other dogs passing by. Mr. J. Smith gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Price's, and then the native witnesses were called. Jesswunt, a *bunnia*, endeavoured to show that the deceased met with his death in connection with an altercation which arose over a *hookah*; and in connection with the presence of dogs about the mill he swore there were none, and that he had never seen any there during the year he had been in the place. Another native, Kermali, gave similar evidence, but added that dogs used to come at night in search of food, and that he and others were all present when the shot was fired by Mr. Drewery. Phunwan, a third native witness, said Kermali was in a cook-room when the gun was fired; while a fourth, Jahira, corroborated him in this fact, and all three endeavoured to support the theory that the altercation over the *hookah* was the cause of Mr. Drewery's act.

In the end the Court held that the case of deliberate murder was quite untenable, and not in any way supported by the evidence of the witnesses called for the prosecution. Referring to the evidence of the four mill men, the Court was of opinion that their testimony was most unreliable and untrue, and the story told by them of a dispute about a *hookah* was probably made up by them for an ulterior object. A charge under Section 304 A. Indian Code, was framed against accused, and a jury was ordered to be formed as soon as possible.

Mr. Drewery was tried by a jury at Amritsar to-day, when he was found guilty of a negligent act in causing the death of a native. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, but acting on precedents in such cases where loss of life occurred, the Magistrate said these precluded him from inflicting a fine only, and he accordingly sentenced Mr. Drewery to one month's simple imprisonment.—*Pioneer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th July, 1888.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·651
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·912
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	572
Fall of rain	2·39
Total for during month	19·29
„ year	37·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th inst.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

THE new Emperor, in person, on the 25th June, opened the special session of the Reichstag in the White Saloon. The ceremony was one of unusual splendour, and, according to the English correspondents, recalled the proclamation of the Emperor at Versailles in 1871, or the meeting of the first Reichstag in the same year, the programme of the latter being followed as nearly as possible. Addressing the gathering, the Emperor, after alluding to the death of his father, said :—

I have, gentlemen, summoned you in order to declare to the German people in your presence that I am resolved, as Emperor and King, to follow the same path by which my deceased grandfather won the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people, and the good-will of foreign countries. Whether I shall have the same success rests with God, but I shall earnestly strive to attain that end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie in the domain of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire abroad, and in watching over the execution of the Imperial laws at home.

The chief of these laws is the Imperial Constitution. To guard and protect it in all the rights which it guarantees to the two legislative bodies of the nation and every German, and also in those which it guarantees to the Emperor and each of the confederated States and their Sovereigns, appertains to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor. In the legislation of the empire I have in accordance with the Constitution, to co-operate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than that of German Emperor; but in both it will be my endeavour to continue the work of imperial legislation in the same spirit as that in which it was begun by my deceased grandfather.

Especially I appropriate to myself to its full extent his message of Nov. 17, 1881, and in the sense of the declaration shall continue striving to make imperial legislation continue in the future to afford to the working population the protection which it can extend, in conformity with the principles of Christian morality to the weak and distressed in the struggle for existence, I hope that it will be possible in this way to come nearer to the equalisation of unhealthy social contrasts and I entertain the confident hope that in solicitude for our domestic welfare I shall meet with the unanimous support of all true friends of the empire and of the Federal Governments, without division or party differences.

In the same way, however, I consider it necessary to support our national and social development within the paths of legality, and to oppose firmly all efforts having the aim and tendency to undermine public order.

In foreign politics I am resolved to maintain peace with every one, so far as lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in regard to it will never tempt me to jeopardise for the country the benefits of peace, unless the necessity of war is forced upon us by an attack on the empire or its allies. Our army is intended to assure peace to us, or if peace is broken will enable us to fight for it with honour. That, with God's help, it will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength which it has derived from the military law which you have recently passed unanimously. To use this strength for aggressive wars is far from my heart. Germany needs neither fresh military glory nor any conquests since she has finally won for herself by fighting the right to exist as a united and independent nation.

Our alliance with Austria-Hungary is publicly known. I adhere to it with German fidelity, not only because it has been concluded, but because I see in this defensive compact a basis of European equilibrium as well as an inheritance from German history, the purport of which is now sanctioned by the public opinion of the whole German people and corresponds with the traditional European international law as it has stood uncontested until 1866.

Similar historical relations and similar present national needs unite us with Italy. Both countries desire to preserve the blessings of peace, in order to work in tranquility for the consolidation of their newly-acquired unity, the development of their national institutions, and the promotion of their prosperity.

Our existing agreements with Austria-Hungry and Italy permit me, to my satisfaction, to cultivate carefully my personal friendship for the Emperor of Russia and the peaceful relations which have existed for the past hundred years with the neighbouring Russian Empire, and which correspond with my own feelings and with the interests of Germany.

In conscientious solicitude for peace I devote myself with equal readiness to the service of the Fatherland as to care for our army, and I rejoice in the traditional relations to foreign Powers by which my endeavours in the cause of peace will be assisted. With trust in God and in the defensive power of our people I feel confident that it will be vouchsafed to us for some time to defend and assure by peaceful labour what was won in arms by my two predecessors on the throne now resting in God.

On the 27th June, the Emperor, as King of Prussia, opened the Prussian Landtag, and having referred in feeling words to the dignity, the noble intentions, the glorious share in the destinies of the Fatherland, the heroic and Christian resignation which had raised to his father a lasting memorial in the hearts of his people, went on :—

When, through my father's death, the crown of my ancestors descended to me, I felt it necessary at the beginning of my reign to assemble you about my person and without delay to take before you the oath prescribed by the Constitution. I swear to keep the Constitution of the Kingdom firm and inviolable, and to rule in accordance with it and with the laws, as truly as God shall help me.

Honoured gentlemen, the Emperor William during his glorious reign—full of great deeds in war and peace—created the Prussia of to-day, and made the striving of our people after national union a reality. My father, now resting in God, actuated by the same piety as that with which he inspires me, continued for himself on ascending the throne this policy and the works of my departed grandfather in the public proclamations which constitute his political legacy, and I am resolved to follow him in this path in the government of Prussia, and also as regards imperial policy. Like King William I., I will, in conformity with my oath, be faithfully and conscientiously mindful of the laws and of the rights of the representatives of the people, and will with the same conscientiousness exercise the constitutional rights of the Crown, in order to hand them at some future time intact to my successor on the Throne. I am far from aiming at an enlargement of the prerogatives of the Crown, and thus disturbing confidence in the stability of the legal conditions under which we are governed. The legal status of my rights, so long as it is not called in question, is sufficient to afford to the life of the State that measure of Monarchical influence which Prussia requires in pursuance of its historical development as from the manner in which it is constituted, its position in the empire, and the sentiments and habits of the people themselves. I am of opinion that our Constitution makes a just and useful distribution of the co-operation of the different forces in the life of the State, and it is for this reason also, and not merely on account of my oath, that I shall guard and protect it.

Following the example of my exalted ancestors, I shall always consider it a duty to extend to all religious denominations in my country my Royal protection and the free exercise of their form of worship.

In conclusion his Majesty said the peace with the Catholic Church would be preserved; finances would be developed in the manner hitherto adopted: taxes upon the poorer classes would be lightened. Finally, he took up the government in confidence in God, and had before his eyes the saying of Frederick the Great that "In Prussia the King is the first servant of the State."

THE CZAR AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

IT is reported both in Berlin and St. Petersburg that a meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar will take place in the autumn on Russian territory.

In a telegram, dated June 27, the correspondent of the *Standard*, at Berlin, says :—It is now certain that the Emperor William will embark with a great suite on the 13th or 14th prox. on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, commanded by his brother Prince Henry, and proceed straight to St. Petersburg. There his Majesty will stay for several days, during which magnificent *fetes* are to be given in his honour. The semi-official organs are beginning to comment on the visit, of course, in accordance with instructions, in the most favourable spirit. Soon after his return the Emperor William will pay a visit to the Austrian Emperor, but it is not yet certain whether at Vienna or Gastein, this depending on the movements of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The fact that his Majesty will pay his first visits to the Russian and Austrian Emperors in their respective dominions is partly due to the circumstance that he owes a return visit to both. The King of Italy, on the other hand, is expected here this year. The details of that Sovereign's journey are to be settled at the next meeting of Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi, which is to take place at Narzin or Kissingen.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs, on June 27 :—

The report that a meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar is in contemplation has to-day

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Just received our stock of the cheap and much approved Handkerchiefs, ready hemmed, from Annas 14 per dozen. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TWO VACANCIES in a Chummery of six offered to Officers or Gentlemen. Rooms charmingly situated. Expenses moderate and limited.—Address "MAJOR," care of Messrs. King, King & Co.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, please come and try the Tables at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, just put up, on the 1st June, on the Frere Road, near Prince's Docks. Tables by Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, expressly sent to Bombay, as Sample and Advertisement. Tram Car passes the door.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN given by D. Souvion, Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Guaranteed to converse in one language after thirty lessons.

WANTED, a SHARP COMPOUNDER for our Fort Pharmacy.—Apply TREACHER & Co., Fort.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HEAD-MISTRESS, by a lady who has had 10 years' experience of teaching, and who holds first-class certificates and testimonials.—Apply by letter to "VERITAS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good HORSE for saddle and harness.—Apply "MANAGER," Star of India Mills, Ld., Parel.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

A FRENCH LADY (diplômée) good references wishes for Pupils in French and Music *Terms moderate.* Write or apply, to MLLE. DEMENIEUX, care of Colonel Stockley, Cumballa Hill.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's, Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; Very light and fast, suitable for an invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 20th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room,

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Nuboobhoy.

Per s. s. "Amphitrite."

G. F.—893 1 case containing Gilt and Glass Beads on account of the concern &c.

An Invoice containing best quality electro plated ware, such as cut glass, bottles, cruet and breakfast frames, butterpots, sugarpots, meat patterns teasets, toast racks, waiters, biscuit boxes, old English and bead patterns, sets of spoons and forks.

Also a collection of Nickel alarm Timepieces, photo albums and photo frames, one music Box, ariston, Inkstands, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, July 13, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,

2 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 " mulls.
7 " shirtings.
3 " jaconets.
6 " coloured prints.
5 " yellow border grey dhoties.
2 " Oxford shirtings.
2 bales table cloths.
6 " grey shirtings.
7 " bales grey drill.
6 " casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., at Colabs, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also 1 parcel, containing 1 pillow, 1 black blanket, 1 rejai, 1 nut cutter, 1 bedding, 4 pots (copper), 1 tin box, 1 hooka, booked by Mr. Clifford to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way bill, No. 202, of 15th March, 1887.

2 wooden posts booked by Mr. Wamanrao to self, from Vewjee to Dadar, as per luggage-way bill, No. 1 of 27th May, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 hurricane lamp, 2 new small lamps, booked by Mr. Abdool V. to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way-bill, No. 459, of 9th June, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 small brass bell, 3 small pallas, 1 piece carpet, 1 small brass idol, &c., consigned to Mathanand and Swamy from Poona to Nowsari, as per parcel-way bill, No 840, of 19th October, 1887.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 18, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

Also at the risk and expense of the owners, 53 angle iron bars, railway marks H. T. 7 W. B., sent by G. G. Greffert, Esq., Hinghungaat, to Messrs. George Gahagan and Co., Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the New Oriental Bank, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Dhanjibhoy, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table, hanging, and wall lamps, hand and pocket lamps, gem travelling lamps, table wall and chamber candlesticks, spirit, kettles, kerosine oil fillers, billiard, veranda and drawing room lamps, rich enamelled gate lamps, infant food warmers, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view from Tuesday, the 17th July.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co., the office furniture of Messrs Louis, Dreyfus and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeonholes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, sample tables, a large size Milliner's patent fire resisting safe, clocks, door and partition screens, benches, &c., &c.

Also the household property of Louis Berzl, Esq, consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, very rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, CAPITALISTS, AND CULTIVATORS.

Rare opportunity for lucrative safe investment.

Auction sale of very valuable land, in 6 villages, known as Vehola, Sooral, Dapoda, Gova, Dhamungaum and Val, situate at Bhimvadi, near Callian, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms several pieces or parcels of land in the above-mentioned six villages, together with the batty, tabi, and wurkus, fields, buildings with houses, huts, sheds, trees, grass and plants standing thereon in separate lots as under (unless previously disposed of):—

Lot No. 1.—Vehola, bhatty 18½ acres, 27 goontas, rabi 28 acres, 28½ goontas, wurkus 15½ acres, 33½ goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 818-6-6.

Lot No. 2.—Sooral, bhatty 39 acres 36 goontas, rabi 10 acres 38½ goontas, wurkus 47 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 183-1-7.

Lot No 3.—Dapoda, bhatty 49 acres 29 goontas, wurkus 45 acres 11 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 219-0-3.

Lot No. 4.—Gova, bhatty 7 acres 10½ goontas, rabi 2 acres 31½ goontas, wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 28-6-2.

Lot No. 5.—Dhamangaum, bhatty 3 acres 32 goontas wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 18-0-6.

Lot No. 6.—Val, bhatty 3 acres 3½ goontas, wurkus 3 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 15-3-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON, HAISHANKER and DINSHA, Albess Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1. Handsome, strong-built, glass-fronted office brougham
1. Powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1. Second-hand, strong office shigram.
1. Fast trotting grey pony, with a strongly-built dog-cart.
1. Handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware by Mappin and Webb, crockery and glassware, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of fancy table ornaments and flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, fancy globe lamps, spare building materials, iron hinges, &c., &c. The property of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 18, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 20th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of their Auction Room, the handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, one Winchester express rifle, &c., the property of J. A. LAING, Esq. the same comprises set of dining table, extra turpoon table and teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, cushioned chairs, easy chairs, side board, meatsafe, glass cupboard, iron bedstead complete, double cot, clothes press, cheval dressers, dressing, washhand and writing tables, dressing glass, teapoys, large size show cupboard and show case, book cases, side tables, wall brackets, &c.

The property is now on view.

Also the property of another gentleman.

A large number of handsomely bound books,

SALE OF Printing Presses, Materials and Furniture of the Alliance Printing Press, in Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, above their Auction rooms, by order of Anmal, widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Pursotjee Gadiali, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Cowasjee Pestonjee Shroff and Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Jumoojee.—

The whole of the stock of the Alliance Printing Press, consisting of presses, printing materials, furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Property at Cammatteepoora 12th Lane, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Bai Bhicaiji, widow of Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Mowjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Adum Aba Mistry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of November, 1857,

All those three pieces of ground, partly leasehold and partly assessed under Act 2 of 1876, and now forming one piece, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Cammatteepoora 12th Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 130, 221, and 181, new Nos. 16697, 16127, and 16190, and new Survey Nos. 6868, 6867, and 6866, and bounded on the east by the new Foras Road, on the west by the vacant ground, on the north by the Cammatteepoora 12th Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2015, 2016., and 2017, and Street Nos. 64, 66, and 68.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be to the undersigned

SALE OF HANDSOME EUROPE BUILT CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Gocuidas Govindjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday next, the 23rd inst, at 2-30 p.m.

1 Handsome Victoria on C Springs "Vis-a-Vis," with movable coach box and front seat, by J Weitzel, with pole, bar, shafts and lamps.

1 Handsome Basket Park Phaeton by the same builder with lamps.

THE BARSEE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). SALE OF THE COMPANY PROPERTIES AT BARSEE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the abovenamed Company:—All that piece of ground situate at Barsee on the high road, near the seed market, in the district of Sholapur (comprised in and subject to the conditions of a certain Indenture of Lease, dated the 26th day of June, 1886, and made between Narsidas Jeetram of the one part, and the abovenamed Company of the other part), together with the bungalow, outhouses, godowns for storing seeds, &c., and well standing thereon, as also together with a fine pucka cut stone building, engine boiler, oil mills, seed crushing and elevating machines, shaftings and pulleys, and other machinery, &c., in the same state and condition in which they are now lying, the whole forming the seed pressing factory of the abovenamed Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidator at his Office, No. 27 Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 13, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

THE telegrams to hand this morning from Europe and America are almost devoid of interest, reporting as they do an absence of movement on all sides. Reuter's financial message from London quotes Stocks and Silver unchanged; and in the Wheat and Seed markets last Wednesday's prices still ruled.

There was another dull day again in Liverpool yesterday, the sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, and the market closed with the same feeling without any change in prices either on the spot or to arrive.

In New York, last Wednesday's rates, say 10½ for ready Mid.-Uplands and 9·82 for September Futures were still quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for three years now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts...	2,000	700	1,500
Two days' do. ...	4,000	2,200	5,700
Since 1 Sept. 1887 ...	5,449,000	5,196,700	5,333,300

The absence of animation which the inward telegrams report has been reflected here to-day, and we have little of importance to notice in any branch of business.

COTTON has become decidedly dull in sympathy with the advices from the other side, and, with the exception of a few hundred bales altogether of Wadwan at Rs. 206, and Compta and Vingorla at Rs. 175-80 per candy, taken by the Mills, no transactions have been reported. Prices of ready stuff, however, though weaker, are not quotably lower. In contracts for the next crop, we hear of a little "Good" Bengal having been booked between dealers at Rs. 163 for January delivery, and the two other grades are now quoted at Rs. 174-5, and Rs. 185-6, respectively; but there are now no buyers for these nor for other descriptions. "Good" Broach is quoted at Rs. 225-6 for March delivery; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT is not much wanted at present prices, and only a moderate business has been reported to-day; but the tone of the market is steady, and we have no change to make in our quotations.

SEEDS.—Transactions in these also have been upon a limited scale, but neither in *Linseed* or *Rapeseed* have rates altered at all, and the feeling is rather steady than otherwise.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,815	bales.
Wheat	34,876	cwts.
Linseed	11,669	"
Rapeseed	7,476	"
Poppyseed	2,082	"
Groundnuts	528	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. The following are current quotations:—

	Cotton	Wheat, &c.
Liverpool, London ...	17s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. 3d. per ton.
Hull ...	17s. 6d.	17s. "
Dunkirk ...	17s. 6d.	16s. 3d. "
Havre ...	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d. "
Antwerp ...	17s. 6d.	16s. 3d. "
Marseilles ...	17s. to 17s. 6d.	15s. "
Genoa ...	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d. "

Trieste & Venice 35s. at Ex. 2s. 27s. 6d. at Ex. 2s

EXCHANGE has been quiet and rather weaker, with rates partially 1-32d. easier, Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits has been done at 1s. 4 7-32d., although the rate has not been generally quoted. Calcutta rates came steady and unchanged, but apparently with no bills offering there either. Our market closed quiet with a slightly weaker tendency at:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4¼d. "
Credits do.	...1s. 4¼ to 7-32d. "
Francs do.	...1·71½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning at 100 11-16 sellers of Fours for cash, and the market has remained steady, not to say firm, with, if anything, an upward tendency, all day at 100⅜ to 11-16 for money, closing at 100⅜. For the 30th instant and 30th August accounts the same rate has been quoted, viz., 100 9-16 to ⅝ and a fair business has been reported on the latter line. Business is also reported in 4½ per cent. Paper at 105.

SHARES.—There has been a rather brisk business doing in Mill Scrip to-day, and we have to note a good many changes in our quotations, the movement in most cases having been upward. Soondardas Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20; David, Rs. 15; Albert Edward, Alfred Manufacturing, Indian Manufacturing, and Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 10 each; and Colaba Land and Mill Empress, Manockji Petit, Southern Mahratta, and Western India, Rs. 5 each. In New Great Eastern there has been a decline of Rs. 15; of 12½ in Ripon; of Rs. 10 in Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 in Queen. Other scrip has been neglected, but we note an advance of Rs. 10 per share in the first issue of Bombay-Burma Trading.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
pply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LUARD—CALDOW—July 17, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Edward Sydney Luard, of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, to Ada Florence Caldow.

DEATH.

HEBDITCH—July 17, at Byculla, Grace Edith Muriel, the dearly beloved daughter of B. G. Hebditch, aged 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALLER—July 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain J D Waller, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIRNIE—FERRELL—July 11, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A G A Robarts, Henry Birnie, of Lucknow, to Edith Maude, eldest daughter of John Burton Ferrell, Esq., of the Savage Club.

DEATHS.

PEART—July 10, at Shahjahanpur, Stuart Peart, District Engineer, of Shahjahanpur, aged 51 years.

PIERCE—July 11, at Allahabad, of apoplexy, Thomas Albert Pierce, Government Telegraph Department, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

"THE Russian Lesseps," the famous General Annenkoff, interviewed at St. Petersburg by the irrepressible editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has declared in a delightfully off-hand way that he is quite ready to construct a railway to Herat, there to join an English extension, via Kandahar, of the Sibi-Pishin line. Once made—and nothing is so easy—the General will undertake to deliver our army reliefs, officers and men, at Kandahar nine days after leaving London. It seems odd that the great Russian railway-maker should put in the forefront of his inducements the prospect of sending to India the reliefs of the British army, which now come in troopships round by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It may be that he would be glad to put the real Lesseps out of concert with himself by showing the world that the Suez Canal can be made superfluous by the enterprise of a Russian engineer. All the same, the promise of having the mails delivered in India in nine or ten days from London and *vice versa* would have perhaps been more real and less wild than the offer to bring English troops through the whole length and breadth of Russian territory to garrison India. Mr. Stead pointed to the expense of such a railway journey as prohibitory in time of peace, while the route would be impossible in war time. The General, who seems to have given a good deal of attention to the conditions under which British troops can be conveyed from England to India, said that for the purposes of war the Canadian-Pacific Railway would be the line—not that of Suez. That the Canadian-Pacific might to some extent serve as a line of communication with India if the Suez Canal were blocked, is probable enough. But the true route in such a case, as the Russian General must have known very well, is the old one round the Cape of Good Hope. The notion of sending a large force by the Canadian route could not be seriously entertained. It would involve the traversing of two great oceans, four embarkations and disembarkations, with an intervening continent to be traversed along three thousand miles of railway, through a diversified country which it would be practically impossible to police. The destruction of a tunnel or a bridge might interfere with the best considered calculations. No General would send an army corps by that route to India. It would be little less insane than the notion of sending it through Russia, though the dangers of delay and mishap would not be quite the same. General Annenkoff could not have been quite serious in speaking of sending the reliefs through Russia in time of peace, and through America in time of war.

It is interesting to know that General Annenkoff, who has done so much to bridge the distances of Central Asia by railways superior in speed to those of the more settled parts of Russia, does not believe that war is necessary or even probable. Why should there be war? There is no reason whatever why Russia and England should not be friends; above all in Central Asia, where their interests are the same; there is really no opposition whatever. The more business they do there the better. To this the interviewer might have objected, that if the business is to be based on commercial principles it would be well to leave off levying prohibitive duties on all goods coming from India. But commerce seems not to have been present to the thoughts of either, while the subject of the approaching contact between the two Empires was so frankly canvassed. Railways are to be the great peacemakers; and as we have seen, when they are made, their first use will be to send British troops by rail through Russia to our northern frontier. There is to be no conflict; only we must partition Afghanistan. It appears that this is a favourite idea with the Russian Lesseps, for he appears to have talked the matter over in a friendly way with Captain Yate and Mr. Peacock. He has even flattered himself that he won them completely over to the plan of partition, which he holds to be the easiest thing in the world to carry out. We should take one part of Afghanistan, and Russia the other, a friendly arrangement being all that is required. We are in Beluchistan with the railway to Quetta and beyond; we will continue it to Kandahar and thence to the Russian frontier. All is easy. We go on to Herat from Kandahar and there join the Russian line coming from Merv. The railway will be a link of peace between England and Russia. All difficulties will disappear. Nothing will be left to separate the two Empires; no questions can arise once the railway is made, for the frontier is defended by Asiatics instead of by Europeans. It is all so easily said that it seems very easy to do. But how is the partition to be effected? By simple proclamation, and beat of drum, or by force? Will the Afghans submit peacefully to the first? Will they offer a desperate if unavailing resistance to the second? If the country be subjected by concert of the two Empires, how will the blows of each be measured, so as not to give umbrage to the other? And after all is done, and Afghanistan is divided, what will either of the partners have gained? Strips of desert intolerably hot in summer, rugged mountains, insufferably cold, and quite impassable with snows in winter. If India is to garrison her half of the country, what will be the cost of that addition to her military responsibilities? Something very large indeed, so far as any estimate can be based on past experience, when the experiment was tried without the embarrassment arising from the presence of European on-lookers. The same financial objection applies with equal weight to a Russian occupation of the sterile plains and bleak mountain ranges, north of the Hindoo Koosh. The acquisition of Central Asia has not proved remunerative as yet to Russia, and the railway system which renders the military occupation of the country to the north less costly and difficult, would not avail in the more broken territory which Russia would have to occupy. That the railways now existing or in progress will within a few years be extended on the one side to Kandahar and on the other to Sarakhs may be regarded as certain; when so near the temptation to join them will prove very great.

General Annenkoff recalled the fact that in 1881, only seven years ago, Lord Hartington said he was a foolish person because he spoke of a railway being carried across Afghanistan. That project was no doubt the one which General Abramoff came to India soon afterwards to press upon the attention of the Government of India. At that time there was no railway south of the Caspian or north of Sibi. The proposal submitted left it open to the Government of India to fix even upon Herat as the terminus of the British India system. Whatever the place, the Russian terminus should be established two hundred miles off. The line between the two termini was to be neutral and worked by a commission of subjects of the two States. The number of trains on the neutral portion of the line was never to exceed four each way. Each terminus was to be occupied by a garrison of limited strength with reserves of the strength of a brigade, sixty miles distant. There could be no fear of surprise, for there would be ample time to provide against any sudden advance of a force which four trains could bring over the two hundred miles intervening between the territory held in strength by either State. The ostensible, and possibly the real, motive of General Abramoff's mission was to bring the two Empires into direct contact, under conditions which would guarantee both against the alarms and panics which are likely to threaten neighbours who are not in actual and friendly contact. That proposal was then quite premature. Seven or eight years hence some such plan may probably be considered more favourably. Some fifteen years ago M. Victor de Lesseps, the son of the great canaliser, visited India full of a grand design conceived by his illustrious father, to bring Russian and British territory into touch by means of a railway which would enable passengers to go from India to England in twelve or fourteen days. At that time the Russian railways had got no further than Orenberg, and the estimate for the new line was thirty millions sterling. M. de Lesseps' idea was to carry the line over the Karakorum and avoid Afghanistan.

The young M. de Lesseps, when passing through Bombay, described to the present writer, in great detail, the general idea, which his father deemed feasible. Even the large amount of the capital required did not in the least daunt him. But in India at that time neither the Government nor the public were prepared to give it a hearing. It takes a long time for such ideas to create for themselves the moral and intellectual atmosphere in which they can alone fructify. It is worth noting that while M. de Lesseps contemplated an enormous expenditure on a railway through Central Asia, and English experience in India seems to show that the cost of railway construction in an Oriental country is far higher than in Europe, General Annenkoff claims that he has succeeded in making his railways at a must cheaper rate than any yet built elsewhere. He asserts that the cost of Oriental labour is so low as compared with that of even Russian navvies that he has been able to build the Central Asian lines at one half the estimated outlay—a fact which seems to have made him many enemies amongst Russian engineers and contractors. We have learned from a British officer, who not very long since traversed the General's railways, that Annenkoff enforces a very strict audit, and gets full value for every coin paid away. That may be part of his secret of cheap construction.

Is a fast steamer more or less safe than a slow one? This interesting question has been lately started by an American magazine and conclusively settled by the judgment of experts on evidence that applies as well to the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean as to the Atlantic. Of the ten Atlantic captains who give their verdict on the subject in the *North American Review* all but two decisively declare the fast ship to be safer than the slow one. Even the two dissentients do not pronounce in favour of the slow ship, but profess difficulty in making up their minds. Thus if we look to the judgment of the experts whose opinions are recorded, there is something very nearly approaching to a unanimous opinion that fast ships are safer. Let us not however trust entirely to authority. The principal argument in favour of the fast boat is the very simple one, that it is exposed to the possibility of encountering storms and other dangers for a shorter period than the slow one. Of two ships that start at the same time the slow one may be tossed about in stormy weather for two or three days after her faster rival has been safely anchored in port. One of the dissentients from the majority thinks that this advantage is counterbalanced by the greater risks incurred by the fast ship in its shorter voyage. "My opinion," says M. Frangeul, commander of a French line steamer, "is that while extremely fast ships lessen the duration of dangers, they augment the number of them," and this is perhaps the opinion that would commend itself *prima facie* to most passengers. It is difficult to realise that one can be as safe in an Atlantic liner rushing through a mile of water every three minutes as in a slow and steady ship of the old-fashioned type. But this not unnatural idea will probably be dissipated by reflection on the following considerations brought forward in various forms by the other captains, to show that even in the same time the fast ship is likely to incur fewer dangers than the slow one. A fast ship can keep her head up against a gale by her greater steam power, while "a ship of small steam power would be continually falling off and bringing the sea abeam, rendering herself liable to suffer damage about the decks as she came to the wind again." A slow ship running before the wind is more likely to be pooped, that is, to be swept from stern to prow by a following wave. This accident happened lately to the Ganges, when she was going at the rate of perhaps thirteen knots an hour. If she had been moving at the tremendous pace of an Atlantic liner, the wave would probably never have caught her up, and if she had been going at the rate of an ordinary canal boat she would have sustained much more damage. Another argument in favour of the fast ship is that she can soon get through a dangerous belt of fog and in a revolving storm can quickly get into the outer circle and smoother water by her speed. Finally, a fast ship is less liable to collisions than a slow ship, because she answers more readily to the helm, and if a collision should take place, the faster ship is likely to suffer less damage than the slower one. The last selfish argument is the only one on this side of the question that seems to us to be fallacious. Admitting the fact stated on the evidence of the experts we are inclined to think that though a fast ship should sustain less damage than the slow ship it runs into, nevertheless it would have sustained still less damage had it been going as slow as the other ship. With this exception all the other arguments in favour of rapidity seem to be sound, and they certainly form a formidable mass of evidence. The only argument on the other side seems to be that a slow ship comes off best if it strikes against a rock or an iceberg. Even this argument is to a certain extent weakened by the fact that a fast ship can always go slow if it is known that icebergs or land is near, while the slow ship is unable to go fast. Thus the fast ship can on occasions secure the advantages which may in certain positions be secured by going slow, while the slow ship is always slow and cannot by any means in a storm or fog avoid danger by going fast. So on the whole the balance of argument seems decidedly to be on the side of speed. If there are any other considerations of importance peculiar to voyages in Eastern waters, we should be glad to hear them from any captain who feels inclined to give us the results of his practical experience on the subject

TELEGRAMS.

THE NIZAM AND A LONDON BANKRUPTCY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

The *St. James's Gazette*, in referring to the bankruptcy of Mr. William Wathen, says that amongst the unsecured creditors is Colonel Marshall, of Hyderabad, who is put down for £5,250. The *St. James's Gazette* says that the bankrupt is a relative of Colonel Marshall, who last year remitted him £5,000 from the Treasury, and £1,000 from the Nizam's private purse.

Mr. Wathen was an Agent of the Hyderabad State, but the *Gazette* asks whether Colonel Marshall, being named as the creditor, assumes the debt, and relieves the State of it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith brought in a Bill for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times*.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Parnell refused to accept the Bill until its text was printed and circulated to the members of the House.

THE HIGH COURTS' BILL.

In the House of Lords the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India was read a third time and passed.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

JULY 17, MORNING.

The fleets have left Spithead and Portland under sealed orders.

THE FRENCH DEFENCES.

PARIS, JULY 16.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a Bill to grant a credit of 67,000,000 francs for the improvement of the defences of Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon, was read a first time.

FRANCE AND MASSOWAH.

CAIRO, JULY 16.

The French Government is contending that the capitulations still operate at Massowah, and protests against the Italians exacting taxes from foreign residents of that place.

The Italian Government refuses to admit the contention.

Negotiation regarding the subject between France and Italy continues.

LAWN-TENNIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

Ernest Renshaw in a match against Lawford won by three sets to love.

FAST THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN ST. PETERSBURG AND CENTRAL ASIA.

A Russian paper advocates the organisation of a fast through service for travellers from St. Petersburg to Central Asia by means of an arrangement between the railway administration and the steamer companies on the Volga and Caspian. At present it takes ten days to reach Samarkand from St. Petersburg, and unless the journey can be shortened, we are told, Central Asia will still remain a region as remote from Russia Proper as Africa is. At least two quick trains a month should be run.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 17.

The first entrances for the Madras Races are very good. They are as follows :—Twelve entries for the "Venkatagiri Plate," twenty-three for the "Connemara Plate," seventeen for the "Pony Derby," twenty-three for the "Vizianagram Plate," four for the "Military Steeplechase," six for the "Welter," ten for the "Maiden Purse," twenty for the "Club Service Stakes," seventeen for the "Champagne Stakes," twenty-three for the Vizianagram Stakes," eight for the "Sree Goday Steeplechase," nine for the "Merchants' Plate," ten for the "Bobbili Plate," thirteen for the "Adyar Plate," seventeen for the "Venkatagiri Hunt Plate," and eight for the "Mount Steeplechase."

BROACH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 17.

The Broach Municipal election came off to-day, and the following gentlemen have been elected members by the rate-payers :—Messrs. Eduljee Muncherjee (heading the poll), Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Fardoonshaw Pestonjee, Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla, Nowrosjee Ardeseer, Jamietram Jeevunram, Lilladhur Ramchandra, Kallianrao Desai, Hiralal Choonilal, Anoopchund Malookchund, Mohunlal Manekl'al, and Nurbheram Jeevunram.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here yesterday.

MARSEILLES, JULY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Brauksome Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	99 5-6
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87½
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42¼

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

An interesting ceremony took place, yesterday evening, at all Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, which was witnessed by the *elite* and fashion of Bombay.

The weather seems to have cleared up specially for the occasion, and though there were two sharp showers during the day, and a slight rainfall, as some of the guests arrived, no damage was done to the many pretty dresses which in the church were plentiful. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Edward Sydney Luard, of the Bombay Baroda Railway, to Miss Ada Florence Caldow.

The wedding was celebrated by the venerable Archdeacon C. F. H. Johnston, and took place at quarter to 5 p.m. A large assembly of friends was present to witness the ceremony, and the Church, which had been tastefully decorated by Major and Mrs. Gerald Martin, looked very bright and cheerful, filled as it was to overflowing with the gay throng. At half-past four Mrs. Banks, aunt of the bride, was present to receive the guests at the Church.

The fair bride, who arrived at quarter to 5, was led to the altar by Surgeon Major Banks, and looked irresistibly charming in her white silk moire draped with crepe, a court train looped up with wreathes of orange blossom, her long white veil, and all the accessories of the wedding toilette, which always impart a peculiar fascination to the thousand thrilling charms which it half conceals and half reveals. In her hand she carried one of Mr. Bromley's exquisitely tasteful bouquets, which bore ample testimony to his skill and the resources of his garden.

The three bridesmaids, Miss Starling, Miss Gertrude Starling, and Miss Preston, were elegantly dressed in ivory muslin delaine draped with lemon-coloured sashes, they wore umpire hats, and each had on a beautiful little gold bangle with a crescent and star, the gift of the bridegroom, and their little baskets of pale yellow roses were afterwards bestowed as wedding favours on the not unwilling guests.

The service was impressively read by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and at the close of the ceremony, and after the usual withdrawal to the vestry to record the names of the newly-married couple, the bride and bridegroom left the church to the strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March, beautifully played by Mrs. Reginald Gilbert, who presided at the organ, and were shortly rejoined by their friends under the hospitable roof of Dr. and Mrs. Banks.

Here the numerous wedding presents received from far and near, as tokens of the many good wishes for the happy pair, were laid out tastefully for the inspection of the guests, and were duly admired.

After the cutting of the wedding cake by the bride the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Dr. Banks, and was most enthusiastically drunk ; then followed that of the host and hostess, proposed by the bridegroom, and last, but not least, the health of the bridesmaids, which was found so arduous and overpowering a task that the oration of the first speaker in their praises had to be feelingly supplemented by the second groomsman, and it was touchingly, if briefly, replied to on behalf of the blushing bridesmaids by the bashful third.

We learn that the dresses of the bride and bridesmaids were specially designed by Miss Watson.

THE PRESENTS.

Dr H P Yeld	Silver Butter Dish, Biscuit Box, and Cheese Dish.
Major and Mrs Gerald Martin.....	Dessert Knives and Forks
Mrs. Gerald Martin	Silver Cheroot Lighter
Mr and Mrs Reginald Gilbert.....	Gong
Mr and Mrs Cumberlege ...	Ice Pail
Mrs Banks	Set of Silver Dishes
Mrs Banks	Set Antique Dessert Spoons
Mrs Mallaby	Cheque
Mr Waddington.....	Lady's Work Case
Major W S S Bisset	Minton China Table Ornaments
Mr and Mrs E B Carroll ...	Tea Set
Admiral Luard	Tea Set
Dr and Mrs Preston.....	Gong
Depy Surgn-Genl Cates ...	Set Glass and Silver Salt Cellars
Capt and Mrs St John Richardson.....	Set Silver Cutch Work Salt Cellars
Mr Duigan Mr Turner Mr Lynde Mr Stewart Mr Wolff	Set Fish Knives and Forks
Miss M Hoghton	Photograph Frame
Mr Younghusband	Art Pottery Salad Bowl, Jam Pot, and Butter Dish
Mr J M Sleater.....	Butter Knife
Mr Hargrave.....	Gold Bangle
Mr H H Deane	Silver Tea Spoons (Queen Anne)
Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan ...	Fish Slice and Fork
Mr and Mrs W E Hart.....	Oak and Silver Salt Cellars
Col and Mrs McNeale	Silver Lucknow Bowl
Miss Roussac	Silver Necklace
Mr G Jacob	Pair Silver Muffineers
Mr Beatty	Card Case
Mr Percy Banks	China Ash Tray.
Col and Mrs Latouche	Silver Salt Cellars
Mr W H White	Claret Jug
Mr R L Trevithick	Cheque
Dr and Mrs Hojel	Silver Muffineers
Miss Starling	Ladies' Handkerchief Case
Miss Gertrude Starling	Hand-painted D'Oyleys.
Mr Little.....	Silver Muffineers
Mr F T Rickards	Desert Service
Mr and Mrs John Jardine...	Antique Dessert Spoons
Dr Temperley Gray	Cutch Flower Vases
Mr J H Hall	Highly decorated Name Plate.

THE BIS-COBRA.

The British Medical Journal, in a notice of Dr. Da Gama's "Notes on the Origin of the Belief in the Bis-cobra," says :—The natives of certain parts of India believe that there exists a reptile (generally considered to be a lizard) whose bite is twice as poisonous as that of the cobra-di-capello. The general opinion among Europeans and educated natives is that this creature is as mythical and non-existent as the amphisbaena of the Rev. Cotton Mather. Dr. Da Gama, however, seeks, in a paper read before the Natural History Society of Bombay, to show that the bis-cobra was a real animal, and that the name was originally applied, not to a venomous reptile, but to the comparatively harmless mungoose ; while its supposed poisonous qualities are rather a survival of sixteenth century beliefs than any invention of the native mind or echo of the qualities possessed by any living creature. Dr. Da Gama proves from the work of Dr. Garcia De Orta, published at Goa in 1563, that an animal called "bicho" was believed by the naturalists of the sixteenth century to have the power of killing the cobra snake in single combat, having first anointed itself with its own spittle after chewing the root of the cobra-tree. Engelbert Kaempher, who visited India about 1690, describes the cobra-tree, but says the Portuguese name for it was "mungo ;" he also in the same connection speaks of the mungooses. Other authors inform us that the mungoose was a serpent-killer, so that our author believes there is no difficulty in identifying this little creature with the bicho-de-cobra of Garcia De Orta, of whose name he considers bis-cobra as merely a native contraction. He believes that the stories told by the early Portuguese naturalists of the poisonous breath and bite of the bicho-de-cobra are sufficient to account for the present belief in the deadliness of the poison infused by the teeth of the bis-cobra, for that when the Portuguese adopted the native name "mungus," they left a belief in the native mind that the bis-cobra, an animal which the natives had never identified, and whose indentity was quickly forgotten by the Portuguese, possesses poisonous properties of extraordinary virulence—a tradition handed down through two centuries and still accepted and imparted. We think that Dr. Da Gama has completely made out his case, and that the mungoose is the original of the bis-cobra. But we suggest that the legends of the superior power of the bis-cobra poison compared with that of the cobra-di-capello are certainly partly to be explained by popular etymology, which is the father of so many myths. Just as (according to Max Muller) the title of the constellation the Great Bear arose from the mistake of people who, having forgotten the first meaning of *raksha*, its original Sanscrit title (namely, "bright," that is the bright ones—the stars) and knowing that *riksha* meant a bear, gave the title of the "bear" to the constellation, for all time and for nearly all nations, so we believe that the prefix "bis" having lost its old Portuguese form of "bish" and meaning of "beast" instead of being accepted as an unmeaning prefix, was supposed by the Indo-Portuguese to be one with the Latin "bis," and thus the bis-cobra would easily be translated into an animal having double the properties of the cobra-di-capello.

TANTIA BHIL AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JULY 14.

The Commissioner of the Central Provinces very justly remarks in his administration report *in re* Tantia Bhil that "his raids can only be prevented through the hearty co-operation of the Indore Durbar." Khema Naik, who aided him and shared his plunder, has at last been overtaken by justice, but there are other people at large who have as actively, and, perhaps, more effectively, helped and supported Tantia, whose conduct needs looking into. One of these, a hardened villain, was "spotted" by the Court at Khema Naik's trial, a brief history of whose career cannot fail to prove interesting.

In early life and for a long course of years Rajaram was in the employ of some of the worst dacoits in Central India. Among these were :—(1st) Khaja Naik, who in his day was as great a depredator as Tantia himself ; (2nd) Sham Naik ; (3rd) Bhima Naik. The great dread in which the latter was held and the terror he inspired is still in the recollection of the people of this country. To put a stop to his depredations it was considered expedient to grant him an allowance which, on the Bhil Agent's recommendation, was fixed on a liberal scale by the late Maharaja. Rajaram acted as his agent, and used to draw the allowance from the local Tehseel treasury. But the man, who was no inapt scholar of the school in which he was trained, diverted a great portion of the amount to his own use. A complaint was eventually lodged before Major Kincaird, of the Bhil Agency, whereupon Rajaram was called upon to appear and account for his conduct. But the ascendancy he had acquired over the late Maharaja was so great that rather than let the man get into trouble the Maharaja himself satisfied the claim by paying over Rs. 10,000. So far back, as fifteen years ago, *i.e.*, in 1873, a report was made by the late Ramchund Rao, Judge of Nimar, wherein his true character and his evil deeds are set forth at length ; but this most damnatory evidence was quietly put aside, for to take action on it would have resulted in the loss of the services of an useful and profitable servant. During the life of the late Maharaja he was the terror of all jageerdars, wattandars and propertied men throughout Holkar's dominions. There are scores of these men reduced to utter ruin by the arbitrary resumption of their estates brought about solely through the instrumentality of this scheming scoundrel.

There was one case which in particular attracted much notice, not on account of its greater atrocity, but on account of the wealth of the victim who fell into his toils.

Bhugwateedass of Khargaon, a merchant and money-lender, was charged with having committed murder. After a protracted trial his innocence was established to the satisfaction of the Judge as also of the High Court, which carefully reviewed the proceedings of the lower court. The unhappy man had, however, failed to satisfy Rajaram's cupidity. He, therefore, set himself to undo the work of the two courts, and thoroughly succeeded in persuading the Maharaja that there had been a complete failure of justice. The consequence was, that not only was Bhugwateedass rearrested, but his entire estate, money and effects, valued at some lakhs of rupees, were seized and taken possession of by the Durbar.

This was not an unusual, but the ordinary, procedure in all criminal cases. Bhugwateedass was consigned to the tender mercies of Rajaram, who was invested with magisterial powers to make a fresh investigation. This accomplished disciple of dacoits set to work in right earnest and according to methods congenial to his nature. He fell upon several of the inhabitants of Khargaon, who were apprehended, confined, tortured and examined, and by this means sufficient evidence was procured to prove the desired fact. But failure was inevitable the moment his control over the proceedings ceased.

There was a second trial by the High Court and a second acquittal. Rajaram's treatment of the witnesses was thoroughly exposed, but quietly passed over.

In the Native States Judges hold their appointment, not for life, but on good behaviour ; and the ideas regarding "good behaviour" in the mind of a Chief are peculiar and mixed. Judges therefore have acquired the discreet habit of "golden silence," which in this instance was eminently useful to Rajaram and not unacceptable to the late Maharaja. In the meantime Bhugwateedass, whose effects were seized exactly six years ago, that is, in July 1882, is still a supplicant for its restoration—a restoration recommended by the Minister who was no other than Raghoonath Rao.

From the report on the police administration of the Central Provinces, which has just been issued, it appears that six dacoities during the year are credited to Tantia Bhil and his gang. The Inspector-General, in his remarks, says :—

Of the six dacoities committed in Nimar by Tantia and his gang, two were committed in the early part of the year in villages situated in the middle of the district, and the remaining four were committed towards the close of the year in villages near the Indore border. As was explained by the Chief Commissioner in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Police Report for 1886, the direction of all special operations for the capture of Tantia was at the close of that year made over to Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The officer employed by Sir Lepel Griffin for this special work was Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad, C.I.E. Under the directions of this officer a vigorous search was made throughout those parts of the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts, in which the dacoits had in former years found refuge, and particularly in the neighbourhood the villages in which the two dacoities which had occurred in the part of the year, had been committed. Isri Pershad will, I think, admit that he received most loyal and thorough co-operation from all our officers in this search, but as these officers anticipated nothing came of it. Isri Pershad then withdrew his men into Holkar's territories, and there apparently soon found some trace of the dacoits, for he spent the whole of the rains in that part of the country, endeavouring to effect their capture. In several of the communications which he at this time addressed to Colonel Hammond, the District Superintendent of Nimar, he mentions having had information of the whereabouts of Tantia, and expresses the hope that he will soon succeed in hunting him down. At no time however during the whole of this period did he ever hint that there was any reason to suppose that the dacoits had found refuge in our territories, and our own officers are quite certain that this was not the case. I think then that this may be taken as proving that I have been right when I have urged, as I have frequently done, that it is in Holkar's territories that Tantia finds his sure refuge. I find also that in holding this view I have the support of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In paragraph 6 of his letter forwarding the Police Report for 1886 to the Resident, Hyderabad, after referring to the death of a noted dacoit named Waghria, he writes :—"I wish I could report the same fate of Tantia Bhil mentioned in paragraph 13 by the Inspector-General of Police. He comes from his Highness Holkar's territories and commits most of his dacoities in the Central Provinces."

If any further proof is needed in regard to this point the Inspector-General observes it is to be found in what occurred after the rains had ceased, for he says : On the 27th October, 1887, a dacoity was committed by Tantia and his gang in the village of Pokhar, of which the District Superintendent gives the following account :—

Pokhar is 12 miles due west of Khandwa and is the native village of Tantia in which his mistress Musst. Jasoda now lives. Jalim Patel, an 8-anna shareholder in the village, is own brother to Musst. Jasoda ; Sardar Patel, the other 8-anna shareholder, is a distant relative of Jalim and Jasoda. Musst. Gujrai, the principal sufferer in this dacoity, is the widow of Bandra Rajput, who, with the assistance of his son, Mohan, captured Tantia in the year 1878. Although the father and son are both dead Tantia's revenge had not been fully satisfied. The dacoits went straight to Musst. Gujrai's house, and called to her to come out to meet her husband and son also asking her where the anklets were, which she had received from Government, demanding her to give them up, and Rs. 500 besides. She said she could not give the anklets as she had exchanged them for a pair of bullocks, but offered to get them back and hand them over together with Rs. 500 in four days. To this Tantia would not agree, and his band entered the house, beat Musst. Gujrai, and searched for money and jewellery. They then seized her and her widowed daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren, dragging them through the village into the jungle. The women were being beaten, and screamed loudly for help, but no one came to their rescue, though all the villagers were outside their houses at the time performing "puja." The patwari was especially appealed to, but he went inside his house and shut the door. The dacoits dragged these two women and two children down a stony path, about a mile to Musst. Gujrai's jawari field where the dacoits had apparently halted earlier in the evening. Here Musst. Gujrai was again beaten, and asked why she nagged at Musst. Jasoda, and refused to give her jawari. Then they were dragged on another half mile when Musst. Gujrai's nose was cut off. The dacoits then shouted to a man working in a field, and making the women and children over to him, told him to take them back to the village and show them to Musst. Jasoda.

The District Superintendent of Police received the report of the dacoity at 4 a.m. on the 28th October, reaching Pokhar at 9 p.m. Trackers were sent out as soon as they could be found, the Chief Constable Onkargir having done nothing in this direction. On the morning of the 29th October, while the Police were following up the trail, news was brought in of a dacoity at Bailood when all started for that place.

The account of this second dacoity he does not deem it necessary to quote, but mentions that it was plainly evident that the dacoits had come from Indore territory to commit the dacoity at Pokhar, that after committing it they had returned there and had then passed on to Bailood, again retreating into Indore territory after committing the dacoity in that village. He adds :—

While enquiring into this dacoity Colonel Hammond learnt that Isri Pershad and all his men had been withdrawn. This, as was afterwards ascertained, had been done by orders from Sir Lepel Griffin, and as neither Colonel Hammond nor myself had received any intimation that it was his intention to take this step, or to withdraw from the direction of the special operations for the capture of Tantia. The Police of the Nimar district were completely taken by surprise, as they were naturally depending upon Isri Pershad, who had hitherto rendered them most valuable assistance by keeping the dacoits in check, to give them information of any probable movement of the gang towards our border. Subsequently the organised bodies of Holkar's troops which had hitherto been posted along the border to assist us in our operations against the dacoits, were also withdrawn : and the dacoits being thus given a free hand as far as Indore territory is concerned, are reported to have committed some very serious dacoities there, and in November and December they again entered the Nimar district and committed dacoities in the villages of Bhuiphal and Baruri. In both of these cases revenge and not plunder seems to have been Tantia's object. The village of Bhuiphal in which the first case was committed, is the one in which Tantia and Bijnia committed their first dacoity after their escape from the Khandwa Jail. On this occasion they shot the malguzar of the village a man named Himmat, and for this Bijnia when captured was hangged in the village. On the present occasion the persons illtreated and robbed were Govind, the present malguzar, the son of Himmut, and his uncles. In the other case the chief sufferer was a woman against whom Tantia is believed to have some grudge on account of her relations with his mistress Jasoda ; she also had her nose cut off.

The Inspector-General remarks that he has heard it suggested on more than one occasion, that there was probably no such person as Tantia, and he believes that now Sir Lepel Griffin himself is disposed to regard him as a myth. He does not suppose however that the victims in the dacoities above referred to can consider him a mere mythical personage, and he adds :—

When Musst. Gujrai, of Pokhar, Tantia's native village, who has known him from his boyhood, says that it was he and no other who cut her nose off, I think the chances are that she must be right. Be this as it may, however, the fact remains that there is a gang of dacoits under an astute and resolute leader who, having a secure shelter in Holkar's territories, comes from there and commits most serious outrages in the villages in our territories, and that until this gang has been destroyed or captured, the people of the Nimar district can never enjoy the peace and safety which they have the right to expect in a country under British rule. With this gang, our police are, under the circumstances, unable to cope. We have more than once succeeded in capturing temporary members of the gang, but all our plans for effecting the destruction of the leaders have failed, because they have escaped into Holkar's territory just when our plans were matured. Once there, our police are of course unable to follow them up, and even if they could, it is scarcely to be expected that they should succeed in doing what Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad with many men from the Malwa Bhil Corps and Bhopal Battalion and all Maharajah Holkar's forces at his back, has just failed to accomplish. It is of course possible that we may some day succeed in capturing or destroying the gang by stratagem or by chance in our own territories, but if this is to be done by any detailed and pre-arranged operations, it is Holkar's territories, that they must be undertaken, and it is, I think, high time that some sustained and well directed effort should be made to rid Central India of these pests.

A Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, reviewing the report, says:—

Tantia is still at large. The Chief Commissioner has been in frequent communication with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the subject of his raids, which can only be prevented through the hearty co-operation of the Indore Darbar. Mr. Henvey will, the Chief Commissioner knows, give all the assistance he can in promoting concerted action by the authorities on both sides of the border. Experience has shown that Tantia will not face an armed force ; there is therefore little or no chance of his being taken in open fight, and the hopes of his capture lie in the possibilty of his being taken by surprise or betrayed for the sake of the reward. The operations undertaken with a view to his arrest by Sir Lepel Griffin entirely failed, although the zeal and activity shown by the officer in charge, Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad, C. I. E., were beyond praise.

THE POONA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the published report of a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society I learn with surprise that it has been decided to omit vegetables from the annual exhibition. I should like to know how the Society deserves the name of Agri-Horticultural, if at its greatest show, at a time when all the members of Government are in Poona, the exhibition is to be one of flowers only. I have for many years past noticed the effect of the exhibition on the native vegetable producers. I have noticed improvements effected in the quality and number of kinds of vegetables obtainable in the market, and the increased tendency to obtain seeds from Europe when the result of these seeds are so marked. This season of the year is the season *par-excellence*, during which good vegetables can be grown ; and it is also the time at which visitors to Poona are most numerous. It is important therefore that a vegetable show should be held now, even if another show be considered advantageous in December. About three years ago a similar attempt was made to do away with the exhibition of vegetables, but public feeling was strong against it. Such a radical change should never take place without ample notice. Many European soldiers as well as native mallees have already planted their vegetable seeds on the understanding that their exhibits of vegetables will be received at the September exhibition, and as a matter of fairness at least a year's notice of such a change as that proposed should be given.

VEGETARIAN.

Poona, July 16.

THE LAND ACQUISITION SUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent of to-day's issue, who finds fault with the decision in the above suit, so far as it threw the costs on Government, cannot be aware that Mr. Justice Scott had no choice or discretion as regards the costs.

Section 33 of the Land Acquisition Act (Act X. of 1870) lays it down in express terms that "where the amount awarded exceeds the sum tendered by the Collector, the costs of all proceedings shall be paid by the Collector."

The sum awarded in this case exceeded the tender by Rs. 700.

July 17. LAWYER.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says :—It will be remembered that as a result of the request made to the Pope by Cardinal Gibbons in favour of the American industrial organization, known as the Knights of Labour, the Vatican gave a provisional undertaking to his Eminence that the society should not be condemned. Thereupon the Canadian Bishops opposed to the organization requested that the matter should be submitted to the Congregation of the Holy Office. This was done, and that body has now considered the matter, its decision being a *toleravi posse*—that is to say, that it is permitted to Catholics to form part of the association. This decision will be communicated to the American Bishops by the Congregation of the Propaganda. The Pope desires, however, that the Brief of the Holy Office should not be published.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 14.

It is admitted by every one who knows a Belgaum monsoon, that the "rains" this year are far more pleasant than usual. We often have little breaks, and the sun too gives us a peep occasionally just to keep us from forgetting him, and to brighten everything. Continuous rain for three or four days is the hardest lot we have yet had to bear. I believe the usual thing is to have a fortnight at least of pour, pour, pour, and nothing else. The ground is in rather too soaky a condition for tennis, but as the Club possesses an exceptionally good badminton court, there is still some room for muscular exercise.

The very long expected Burma medals arrived some days ago and were presented to all those of the Somerset Regiment who crossed the river and served in Upper Burma. A rather interesting account of the regiment's exploits during the campaign was read, and mention was made of the losses it sustained—as many as five officers and over a hundred men met the grim foe in fighting for their Queen. Tommy Atkins looks very proudly conscious of his decorative ribbon, and I believe has perpetuated his glories by being largely photographed.

Belgaum appears to hold out special attraction for photographers. We have at least three settled here permanently, and one hears constantly of new ones who make a "short stay only." As for amateur photographers, their name is legion. At every Gymkhana meeting one comes across a camera being conveyed hither and thither by a veritable Herculean son of Mars.

The Glee Club gave an entertainment on Thursday night, to complete the sum needed for the purchase of an organ for S. Mary's Church, to the staff, and last night to the garrison. The programme consisted of two parts—the first "miscellaneous," the second a comic operetta. There seemed a dulness irretrievable over the first part, probably caused by the scanty audience. The reserved seats were almost entirely filled. The front and back just the reverse. The general public, very likely, knew nothing of the entertainment till it was over. The plan of seats is pasted up at the Club, and when all the members of that elysium have chosen their places it is then sent round to a few favoured individuals, who are permitted to pay the full price for reserved back seats !

Tommy Atkins, I believe, utterly declined to form the clapping audience ; and only a comparatively small number put in an appearance. I expect Tommy spent his money so freely when the Stanley Company was here that he had nothing left for the Church-organ.

A sum of Rs. 750 is needed to complete the price of an organ for the Cantonment Church. I fear nothing like the necessary funds were raised by these two concerts. The entertainment began with a song by Mr. Swayne, the "Powder Monkey"—the chorus joined in by all the audience. Mr. Swayne sang the popular old song with great vigour and feeling. Next came a topical song by Mr. Brocklehurst—the local hits concerning the "dumneys" and a "drive round the point" took immensely. Miss Hartnell's song "Olde" followed, and received hearty applause. Mr. Johnstone's two comic songs, "Moriarity" and another with a banjo accompaniment concerning two men with most unpronounceable names who both came to an untimely end, were loudly encored, and deservedly so. The duet "Maying"—Mrs. Ansley and Mr. Johnson—was well sung in spite of Mrs. Ansley's extreme nervousness. The comic operetta, "The Rose of Auvergne," or "Spoiling the Broth," was a success from beginning to end. The *dramatis personnæ* were :—

Fleurette...Landlady of Village Cabaret	Mrs. Mouat.
Alphonse...A Shoemaker	Mr. Braithwaite.
Pierre .....A Blacksmith	Mr. Swayne.

No detail had been overlooked that would tend to make the piece perfect. The Cabaret was very prettily represented, and Fleurette such a charming landlady "that one could quite imagine her having lovers by the score." Her songs were exquisitely sung, and her acting was very good. For an amateur Mrs. Mouat's histrionic powers are wonderful, and her self-possession truly admirable. Her two lovers were also excellent in their parts ; Mr. Swayne being particularly good—"a blacksmith and a man" he certainly looked. The "broth" made by him and Fleurette for the dinner to which Alphonse had also been invited was a queer composition,—out of it was ladled first a candle wick—Pierre had put in candles instead of the requisite bacon—then a bouquet of flowers, which had been put in by the same son of Vulcan for a surprise to Fleurette, and been overlooked by her. Then a shoe, also thrown in by the identical individual to prevent Fleurette dancing in a pair of shoes brought by the enamoured cobbler, Alphonse. After vigorous skirmishing between the two lovers, the cobbler taking refuge behind Fleurette,and only emerging from his hiding place after Pierre had departed ; and then he calmly remarks to his *inamorata*, "I would have thrashed him Mam'selle ; he knew it, and that was why he ran away." The play ended with the sound of "marriage bells," the stalwart Pierre renouncing his claim to Fleurette's hand, and giving her over to Alphonse with his blessing. This little bit was so very well done, that its shortness seemed its one drawback. However, as it is whispered that fortnightly concerts are to be given during the rains, we may have several opportunities of seeing the same actors again.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON INDIA.

In view of the debate on Mr. Bradlaugh's motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of India, which was to come on in the House of Commons last night, the following message was sent on Monday from Bombay by the Indian National Telegraph Union, for dissemination though the home press :—

Bradlaugh's motion for appointment of Royal Commission on Indian administrative and financial reforms approved. Result keenly awaited. Necessity of such Commission generally admitted. But conviction is general that no inquiry can be perfectly satisfactory unless the Commission contain a majority of eminent English statesmen and leading Indians like Dadabhai Naoroji, in whom the country has confidence. The appointment of Anglo-Indian officials is deprecated, as they cannot fairly judge their own acts. The inquiry must be thorough, and especially directed to finance and constitution of Legislative Councils and India Council on the lines formulated by the Indian National Congress.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EAST, commanding the Sangor District, who completes his tour of service on the Brigade Staff on the 30th instant, is permitted to proceed home after that date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS HARRISON, East Kent Regiment, and Hackett, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Major Ommaney, East Kent Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their regiments ; and Lieutenant Reynolds, Royal Inniskillin Fusiliers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bleazby, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to 2nd Battalions—the latter officer to command the battalion.

CAPTAIN HUGHES, East Kent Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant Pirrie, Lincolnshire Regiment, have been removed to the 2nd Battalions of their regiments.

SERGEANT GRAFTON, 4th Hussars, is promoted to a Second-Lieutenantcy in the 8th Hussars, and joins the depot, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT VINCENT, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the 7th Bombay Cavalry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN CUNLIFFE, Wing Officer, Punjab Infantry, has been promoted to Wing Commander, *sub. pro tem.*, in the regiment.

MAJOR JOHN EVETTS, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, goes home on twelve months' leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. J. HAZLETT, I. M. S., has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras. Future appointments of Medical and Fund Examiners, like all other appointments to the Military Accounts Department, will be made by the Viceroy.

SURGEON W. G. MCEVOY, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Sydney Fraser, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, are retiring from the Service.

THE following officers in the Allahabad Division have been granted leave :—Major P. K. Beaver, R. A., for one month ; and Lieutenant C. J. Blunt, R. A., for two months.

THE DECCAN MINING ENQUIRY.

MR. MAYNE, in continuation of his observations on behalf of the Nizam's Government before the Committee on the Deccan Mines Company, as reported yesterday, proceeded to deal with the claims of the concessionnaires to the whole £850,000 :—

We heard a good deal, he said, at the beginning of his evidence of his services in regard to railway concession, but I think we heard very little of them at the end. I think Mr. Watson cannot get behind his own agreement with the Nizam's Government of the 27th December, 1883, in which it was expressly stipulated what the remuneration he was to get was. It was to be 100,000*l.*, minus the expense of bringing out the railway company. It was expressly stipulated how that should be paid, namely, by an issue of railway shares which were to be handed over to him, and then came his own release that he had no further claim whatever upon the Government, so that I think any reserve of merit arising from his services to the Government in respect to the railway company may be put out of the question. Now, I come to answer your question, What Mr. Watson was to receive for the concession. Undoubtedly Mr. Watson was to receive, and was intended to receive, and would under any circumstances have received something very handsome for this concession ; but, in the first place, I say it does not at all necessarily follow that the intention of the parties was that he should receive this reward by means of selling the concession to somebody else. When that was the intention, as it was in the case of the railway company, we find that the Nizam's Government was perfectly able to express that intention, and to provide for it, and to provide for it in a manner which did justice to all parties. Mr. Watson considered then, and he considers now, that this concession which, in fact, gives them a mondpoly of the mineral resources of the Hyderabad State for five years was a valuable and a very valuable thing to him. He, of course, could not raise the whole of the money to work out these minerals himself. The ordinary mode in which a person does is this : he goes into the City and gets up a company in which he has his own amount of shares under certain control as to the mode in which they are sold. Now, Sir, Mr. Watson tells us that even with the available capital of 150,000*l.* still existing, he hopes to be able to work the Singareni Coal Mine so as to produce a dividend of 6 per cent. upon a million of money. If he is able to produce with 150,000*l.* a dividend of 6 per cent. upon a million of money, it follows that if he had only issued his 150,000*l.* shares, those shares would have produced a dividend of 40 per cent. Now I need hardly say that Mr. Watson could have worked his company so as to produce a divilend upon 150,000*l.* of 40 or 20 per cent., or anything approaching to it, he could have sold his shares at an enormous premium ; he could then have issued fresh share capital in which he and his friends would have got their shares at par and sold them again at an enormous premium, and he would have made a very valuable thing in that way. But, Sir, I do not say that there is anything in the concession which absolutely prohibits the concessionnaires from selling that concession to any persons who are willing to purchase it ; I go so far as to admit on the part of the Nizam that if they had sold their concession to a company *bona fide* for a fair and reasonable amount that nobody would have objected to such a transaction, or an issue of shares by the Company for the purpose of paying that fair and reasonable amount.

Chairman : Then Mr. Mayne, the Committee understand your view to be that if the

opened and worked a new mine, had ascertained the value of that mine, or had got the royalty fixed upon that mine, they would be able to sell it to a new company. Now, in the next point, and one I shall call your attention to, is the suggestion that will probably be made that the Nizam's Government has acquiesced expressly or impliedly by way of *laches* in this that he had knowledge of it.

Chairman: That may affect the legal position of the parties, but that will not effect the moral position in relation to the public here, or in relation to the Nizam's Government, surely.

Mr. Mayne: If you do not wish to hear me—

Chairman: Surely *laches* may affect some legal rights, but they will not affect our Report for a moment.

Mr. Mayne: What I was going to call your attention to is this, that up to May 1887 everything that passed to the Nizam's Government came through Abdul Huk, who put forward or kept back as much as he wished, and who, as I say, was bribed to do so in the interests of Mr. Watson. In May 1887 he did, no doubt, put forward this memorandum in which this 850,000*l.* transaction was mentioned, but he put it forward at a time when the Minister, who knew everything about the matter, was absent when it was submitted to the Nizam (a boy of 20), who knew nothing about it, with the advice of Colonel Marshall and Osman Jah and Mahdi Ali, who also knew nothing about it. And I wish to call your attention, Sir, to the very remarkable fact that in that memorandum he expressly makes a misstatement as to the effect of this concession, which would have the effect of stopping all inquiry or all steps that were taken, because he assumes and takes it for granted that the meaning and object of the concession was that everything beyond the first subscribed capital was to be then and there handed over to the concessionaires. Then the full thing comes out before the Minister in that Budget which is published in 1888, and that he is suspended with remarks which the Committee has again got before it, showing what were the views of the Nizam's Government. Sir, those are all the observations I proposed to make.

THE CASE FOR ABDUL HUQ.

Sir Horace Davey: (for Abdul Huq) I have a very few words to say, and I shall be disposed of. I shall not, Sir, in the few observations I propose to address to the Committee follow the bad example which has been set me by my learned friend, Mr. Mayne, and make observations upon matters which may or may not form this subject of litigation between Abdul Huq and his Government elsewhere. I will only, Sir, make this remark, and I will confine my observations on Abdul Huq's part to that which is particularly before the Committee, and which forms the first part of the reference to the honourable Committee, namely, circumstances under which the concession received its present shape; but I will only make this one observation.

My learned friend, Mr. Mayne's, elaborate attempt to prove that those letters did not justify the course which Abdul Huk conceived himself entitled to take with regard to receiving remuneration from the concessionaires is a question upon which I cannot place the evidence before you; but I can only say this, that the ingenuous point made by my learned friend that the letter was intended to refer only to the proposal to be made by the Bombay Syndicate would not stand one minute's investigation of the real facts; because the letters at any rate were certainly treated by all parties, and by the Nizam's Government, as referring to the railway scheme when it was severed from the earlier scheme, and if that was so in regard to the railway letters, the principal one of which was earlier in date than the letter of 5th January 1882, I do not see why at any rate Abdul Huk may not have a plausible case to show the tribunal before whom it may come that that letter also was intended to refer to the mining concession in whatever form it might ultimately be granted. Now, Sir, the two parts of Abdul Huk's transaction with regard to what took place in this country are, first, the form which the concession took. My contention upon that is that Abdul Huk is absolutely free from responsibility as to the form which the concession took. Either the concession justified what Mr. Watson and his friends did, or it did not; but whether it did or did not this at least is, I believe, perfectly conclusively proved by the evidence, that whatever the form of the concession was Abdul Huk at least has no responsibility in that matter. With regard to the other matter, Sir, which has been commented upon, you will not expect me to defend a transaction in which an agent for purchase sells his own property to the Company. I am not here before you, Sir, to justify that transaction, and I do not intend to do so.

Chairman: I beg your pardon. I do not understand what you mean when you say "An agent for purchase sells his own property to the Company."?

Sir Horace Davey: I mean with regard to the sale of the shares to the Nizam's Government.

Chairman: That was not to the Company.

Sir Horace Davey: No, no.

Chairman: You said "Company."

Sir Horace Davey: I mean the Government. I thought I had said "Government."

Chairman: That is to his principal?

Sir Horace Davey: To his principal. You will not expect me, Sir, I am sure, to appear before you to justify either legally or morally a transaction in which an agent for purchase sells his own property secretly to the Government. I do not know what Abdul Huq's defence may be; at least, I do not know it in the form in which I can place it before you. It may be that he considers that the officers of the Government were informed, and I believe he does take that view; but, Sir, at any rate, he has been advised, and well advised, by counsel of distinction in India, and he at once acted on their advice, and has returned every sixpence of the money, with 5 per cent. interest to the Nizam's Government, taken back the shares, and the Nizam's Government, I believe, have made a handsome profit of 10,000*l.*

Chairman: Made what?

Sir Horace Davey: Made a handsome profit of 10,000*l.* through the difference in exchange, because the return has been made in sterling, not in rupees; a handsome profit of 10,000*l.* in the difference of the exchange between the time at which the shares were purchased, and the time at which they were returned.

Chairman: Some good come out of evil.

Sir Horace Davy: Yes, Sir. I will therefore confine the few observations I am now going to make (I shall not say anything more about that transaction) to the purpose of showing how the draft received its present form, and how Abdul Huk, at any rate, is absolutely free from blame for the draft. I do not say anybody is to blame, for I think there has been a great misunderstanding about this concession; but Abdul Huk is free from blame in the matter. Sir, I will not remind you; and I will not read you the documents; what I am going to say is all contained in the Parliamentary Papers. I will remind you that the original proposal of the 7th November 1882, made by Messrs. Watson and Stewart, was to form a Company for working the mines which should undertake to expend 100,000*l.* That was the proposal. There was not one single thing said as to what the capital of the Company might be, or how much subscribed capital they were to have; what capital was to be called up all they proposed to undertake was that the Company should expend 100,00 *l.* Sir, that proposal was approved by the Government of India by a Despatch which is before you, dated 15th March 1883. It was approved in terms, and an extract is set out from that Despatch by the Parliamentary Papers, and they approve it in principle, having the proposal before them. Now I pause there. The Indian Government therefore approved of the Nizam's Government making a concession under which no obligation was undertaken by the concessionaires, except that they were to expend 100,000*l.*, not a word about subscribed capital or anything else. Upon that Despatch of the 15th March, the authority of the 30th March 1883, which is also before the honourable Committee, and which I will not delay you with or trouble you by reading, was written by the Council of Regency a short time after the great Sir Salar Jung's death in which, acting on that approval of the Government of India, they authorise and require Abdul Huk to go to England to negotiate a concession upon those terms, in accordance with that proposal, that proposal being imposing merely an obligation to expend 100,000*l.*

Sir; when Abdul Huk comes to England he communicates properly with the India Office. The India Office it has not been proved, but it has been assumed, and I dare say it is right, recommended him, wisely, to procure the services of solictors of respectability and distinction in London; and I suppose they recommended him to go, they could not send him to any more fitting advisers, to Messrs. White and Borrett, the well-known solicitors in Whitehall-place. Messrs. White and Borrett prepared a draft, and it has been stated that the draft was settled by one gentleman at least who is now a person of great distinction, and occupies an important judicial place. Sir, in that draft they provided that a company should be formed, with a capital. They knew what they were talking about, and the learned gentleman who settled that draft knew what he was talking about. That draft provided in terms that the Company should have the nominal capital of a million, a subscribed capital of at least half a million, and a paid-up capital of, I forget what it is, 100,000*l.*, I think it is. Sir, the gentleman who prepared that draft knew what they were talking about. But when it got out to India the officials of the Indian Government apparently knew no more about the subject of the formation of companies, or the law of companies, or the meaning of terms or, I may say, were as ignorant of the subject apparently, I only judge from their letters, as a baby. They show the most lamentable ignorance of the whole subject. Now, Sir, that draft was prepared by Messrs. White and Borrett, and do you suppose, Sir, that if it was intended by that draft that the whole million was to be subscribed, that the experienced solicitors who prepared it, and the skilled and experienced counsel who settled it would not have put it into the draft. They knew what they were talking about; they knew that capital might be paid up in one way or another; they knew that capital might be paid up in cash or be paid up in the form of paid-up share, or partly paid-up shares in consideration of something to be sold to the Company, but they carefully provide that the nominal capital shall be so much, the subscribed capital so much, and the paid-up capital so much, and there is no obligation or limit on the face of the draft concession limiting the amount which was to be issued in the form of fully paid-up shares for the concession.

Chairman: Sir Horace Davey, these arguments of yours scarcely affect the case of Abdul Huk separate from the Company.

Sir Horace Davey: Yes, Sir; if it is said, as my learned friend has said, that he was in collusion for the purpose of procuring a concession which would enable the concessionnaires to appropriate for themselves, 850,000*l.* I say these had nothing to do with that. Sir I will not pursue that subject. Now I go to India. I pass from the shores of England, reminding you that Abdul Huk accepted that draft without amendment, notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Watson and accepted it as it was prepared for him by Messrs. White and Borrett. I go to India, the draft goes out whether with Abdul Huk or not I do not know. Mr. Winter negotiates personally with Sir Salar Jung. It cannot be pretended that Sir Salar Jung is responsible for the reduction in the amount of the subscribed capital from 500,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* Personally I think that reduction most unfortunate, and I think most people will agree in that. But Abdul Huk is not responsible. And the evidence, so far as it goes is that he protested against it and that his advice was to maintain the subscribed capital at "half-a-million." [Sir, what was the action of the Indian Government? Well, I do not hesitate to say that it was entirely through the ignorant and mischievous action of the Indian Government that that draft concession got into the form in which it is at present. But what I do want to point out to you, Sir, is that the only alteration between the draft as prepared by Messrs. White and Borrett in this clause (I am not speaking of some other minor alterations) and in the concession as it was finally agreed upon is in the figures so that whatever the draft meant when it left the workshop, I mean the office of Messrs. White and Borrett and the chambers of the counsel who settled it, that it meant when the concession was finally settled. But, Sir, we have had various versions of what the Indian Government thought, and the last version is, perhaps, the most amazing, and that comes from Mr. Cordery. Now, I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Cordery is a gentleman whose services are of inestimable value to the Indian public, that he is a diplomatist, I know he is a scholar, and I have no doubt he is a——

Chairman: But we do not think this affects Abdul Huk.

Sir Horace Davey: But, Sir, he does not know anything about the law of companies, and his version is that he thought the 150,000*l.* was to be a first call. Well, of course, it would be idle to comment upon that, because nobody can look at the document without seeing that he was entirely mistaken. But it so happens that if the draft had been left in the form in which White and Borrett settled it, that would have been the effect of it, because the subscribed capital was to be 500,000*l.* of called-up capital (the first call), 150,000*l.*; so that it would have had the effect in that line which Mr. Cordery says had been the general desire.

Chairman: The first document left 500,000*l.* to be dealt with at large in any way they chose.

Sir Horace Davey: Certainly.

Chairman: Your observation only applies *quoad* the 500,000*l.*

Sir Horace Davey: I say that was intended, and if I may say so, I cannot myself appreciate the importance or materiality of what there has been so much doubt about, the "first issue." Evidently Mr. Winter was referring to the sum of 500,000*l.*; but where there is no obligation——

Chairman: Sir Horace Davey, a member of the Committee, asks (we wish to bring you to your proportions rather than to your argument) was it intended that as the deed was originally drawn by Messrs. White and Borrett with "500,000*l.*," the difference between the 500,000*l.* to be called up and the nominal capital of a million was to go to the concessionnaires.

Sir Horace Davey: Not to go necessarily to the concessionnaires, but the Company were to deal with it.

Chairman: To deal with it; how if the capital is not called up?

Sir Horace Davey: In any way they pleased.

Chairman: No, no.

Sir Horace Davey: They might buy the concession for cash; they might buy the concession for a number of fully paid-up shares; they might buy the concession for debentures.

Chairman: That is, that the Company when formed might take out of the nominal capital and give to Watson anything that they liked.

Sir Horace Davey: If they liked.

Chairman: Then you say that they could give him that?

Sir Horace Davey: Certainly.

Chairman: But that it should not be taken as of right by Watson?

Sir Horace Davey: Oh, no; the Company is a body that can make its own contract.

Chairman: Just so; its own reasonable contract.

Sir Horace Davey: Perhaps I am unable to realise; I am too much in the habit of looking at things from another point of view; but I do not see what this is all about. Either that was a contract with the Company or it was not. If it was made under the circumstances which Mr. Watson stated, and other shareholders came in, whether by purchase or otherwise, and they did not like the bargain, they would have a right to say as shareholders did say in the case my learned friend referred to, Erlanger's case, "This is no contract binding upon the Company, because you made it with yourselves."

Chairman: You are now getting away from the case of Abdul Huk. It was in answer to my question probably, but we are getting far away from Abdul Huk.

Sir Horace Davey: The concession shows that the Company is to be formed for the purpose of acquiring the concession. Now I will ask anyone of those experienced gentlemen that I see before me whether they ever knew of a company formed for the purpose of acquiring a concession which it was not to pay for?

Chairman: No, Sir Horace, please, you are not arguing Abdul Huk's case. Now we must keep you, if you please, to Abdul Huk's case; this is the concession.

Sir Horace Davey: I will put it in this way?

Chairman: Do you say that Abdul Huk is responsible for the form in which the concession is drawn or not?

Sir Horace Davey: I say he is not.

Chairman: Is that your point?

Sir Horace Davey: I say that he acted entirely under the advice of good solicitors, and so far as the evidence goes his advice was that the concession should be retained in the form in which it originally was.

Chairman: If that is so is it any part of your argument to discuss what is the effect of it as drawn. You say he is not responsible for it; is not that the force of your observation?

Sir Horace Davey: That may be so.

Chairman: Then if he is not responsible for it why discuss that for which he is not responsible?

Sir Horace Davey: Very well then, I will leave my learned friends who are more interested, to do so. I do not think under the circumstances I should be justified in going further. I will only point out this, that the concession in its present form is approved in a Despatch signed by every single member of the Indian Government, including, I may point out, the legal member of the Government.

Chairman: Still, Sir Horace Davey, if Abdul Huk is not responsible for it, how does that assist you, that is to say, if you are not responsible for it?

Sir Horace Davey: It does, indirectly, Sir, very much.

Chairman: No, no; it only proves that he was wiser than they, according to your argument?

Sir Horace Davey: I will not pursue that argument. It is said that Abdul Huk received one-fourth of the capital. Undoubtedly he did. If that is wrong, the law Courts are open. The Nizam's Government can, of course, recover from their own agent the sum he has received.

Chairman: It is repaid.

Sir Horace Davey: There is no doubt about that.

Chairman: They have got it.

Sir Horace Davey: If he was not justified by the laws or by the documents on which he relies, then he will not be able to retain what he received as against, his own principles. There cannot be any doubt about that. Nobody, either a lawyer or a layman, can have any doubt about that. But, Sir, I am not going to say anything more about that, because I understand, and am instructed, that the Nizam's Government are threatening possible litigation upon that subject. And more than than that, Sir?——

Chairman: But it is paid back, we understand, with 10,000*l.* advantage to the Nizam.

Sir Horace Davey: No, Sir; do not you see they have given back the shares. Now they say we will have both the shares and the money.

Chairman: You may be sure the Committee will not determine that.

Sir Horace Davey: If you please, Sir. Now, Sir I am quite sure it was not done with any design, but I regret that imputations have been thrown out, both in the witness chair and elsewhere as to documents having been forged and documents having been surreptitiously inserted amongst the Residency files. Sir, I do not want to discuss this question.

Chairman: Mr. Cordery set that right. It was first as regards the two letters; he has corrected his evidence and he says they are found; it is before us.

Sir Horace Davey: I can only express my regret that that the charge should have been made on such slight grounds.

Mr. Littler afterwards addressed the committee on behalf of Mr. Watson.

THE FATE OF MR. STANLEY.

THE following telegram has been received in London from Suakim:—

"Various independent reports Khartoum Berber agree white Pacha, generally believed to be Stanley, with body troops, arrived Bahr Gazal. Soudanese state his army all powerful, conquering everywhere; reports accredited military authorities Suakim."

A Reuter's telegram, dated Suakim, June, 22, says—"Intelligence received here from Khartoum reports the arrival in the Bahr-el-Gazal Province of a white Pacha with a large force. The Mahdi is stated to be much disturbed at the news."

Mr. F. De Winton writes to the *Standard*.

The telegram through Reuter's Agency, published as having been received from the Upper Congo at Leopoldville, has naturally caused much anxiety concerning Mr. Stanley and his Expedition.

The Emin Relief Committee have received no advices confirming this telegram, and they believe it to be the same news as that brought down by Mr. H. Ward, and published in your issue of 3rd May. Since the receipt of that telegram they have received letters by mail from Major Barttelot, dated Aruwimi, 28th March; Mr. Rose Troup, dated Aruwimi, 31st March; and Mr. H. Ward, dated St. Paul do Loanda, 6th May. In these letters a reference is made to some deserters from Mr. Stanley's force being in a camp of Arabs some thirteen days' march to the eastward of the Expedition Camp at Yambuya, and it is on the statements of these men—who have never been seen—that the reports of Mr. Stanley being wounded, and his Expedition being in great difficulties, are founded.

As neither Major Barttelot, Mr. Troup, nor Mr. Ward believed these rumours, the Committee did not feel warranted in publishing sensational matter which could only cause anxiety to those who have relatives in the Expedition, and inquietude to the public, who take so great an interest in its success.

The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the telegram published by Reuter's Agency is based on the abovementioned unreliable data, as no fresh news could have come from the camp of the Expedition on the Aruwimi, since that brought down by Mr. Ward, without their knowledge.

Although this long silence from Mr. Stanley naturally causes apprehension, the Committee are under no present anxiety, knowing, as they do, the many difficulties and delays that occur in the transmission of news in Central Africa.

The following are some further particulars regarding Mr. Herbert Ward's Mission to Boma, undertaken at the request of Major Barttelot:—

Mr. Ward left Yambunga on March 27 last in a large native canoe, and came down the Congo with the current. After several days' navigation he reached Bangalas, and found that the steamer Stanley had just left for Leopoldville. Mr. Ward accordingly continued his journey down the river in the canoe, and at Equator station came up with the Stanley, on which he at once embarked. He reached Leopoldville on April 19, arrived at Matadi on the 27th, and by the following day was at Boma. Finding the steamer Belgique at that place, he embarked on the same day for Banama, where he caught the Portugues mail boat to St. Paul de Loanda whence he forwarded to the Committee of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition the despatch received a month ago. When passing Bangalas, Mr. Ward gave Lieutnant van Kerkhoven, the Belgian Commandant of the station, some information respecting the situation at Major Barttelot's camp at Yambunga, and the state of affairs at Stanley Falls, where Tippoo Tib, who had made himself complete master of the surrounding country, was surpised at the non-arrival of the military assistance which had been promised by the Government of the Congo State to consolidate his authority. On learning these particulars from Mr. Ward, Lieutenant van Kerkhoven immediately embarked on board the steamer belonging to the International African Association, with the intention of proceeding, in the first instance, to Aruwimi, to take aid in the shape of provisions to Major Barttelot, pending the arrival of the stores being conveyed thither by Captain van Gele and Mr. Ward.

On leaving Aruwimi, Lieutenant van Kerkhoven will ascend the Congo to the Falls to announce to Tippoo Tib the early arrival of the military expedition, under Captain van Gele, which the Arab Governor has been expecting.

As soon as the Governor of the Congo State learned the object of Mr. Ward's journey, he sent instructions to the authorities of Boma to afford him every facility in engaging his porters, who were consequently all assembled, and at Mr. Ward's disposal by the time he had returned to Boma from St. Paul de Loanda, that is, on May 18th last.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS AT KHARTOUM.

THE Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society has circulated an epitome of news contained in an advance sheet of "Petermann's Mitteilungen" for July, which contains a lamentable account of the condition of the European prisoners in Khartoum. Two small letters, about four times the size of a postage stamp, were lately brought by two messengers from Khartoum to Cairo, one being written by Slatin Bey and the other by the widow of an Egyptian officer. Lupton Bey is described as having been compelled to work in the arsenals as a common Arab labourer, and without clothes, excepting a pair of drawers and a fez. His friends will be glad to hear that his present condition is a little better, as he is now allowed to work in the Mint. Slatin Bey is said to be acting as the Mahdi's Sais, or forerunner. Barefoot and half naked, he has to run before the Mahdi's horse, carrying a lance and a small banner, and is compelled to hold the stirrup of this fanatic whenever he mounts or dismounts. Neufeld, a German, is kept in chains, and out of mere wantonness has two or three times been ordered for execution, but cut down after having been hung up for a few seconds. Baron Seckendorff's servant and a Prussian non-commissioned officer named Klotz (who died twelve months ago) suffered similar tortures. The three missionaries and four nuns (Austrian and Italian) are better treated, and allowed to be free. The messenger stated that if five hundred Mahometan troops were to march on Khartoum from Wady Halfa the tribes would gladly desert the Mahdi, and they might enter the city with an army of ten thousand men, where, with the exception of a few hundred fanatics, nobody in Khartoum would offer the slightest resistance. The article states that one of the messengers left Cairo on June 5, on his return journey to Khartoum, *via* Berber, and that, besides carrying letters for the prisoners of the same size as those that he brought, he was entrusted with a considerable sum of money for the use of the prisoners over and above the reward paid him for his faithful services. Dr. Junker adds a note to the article, in which he gives thanks for the warning he had received when he was already on his way from Central Africa to join Lupton, and blesses the day on which he turned back and took shelter in the province where Emin Pacha still holds rule. Had he gone north, as he first essayed to do, and as Seckendorff's servant did, he would undoubtedly be a prisoner at the present moment in Khartoum.

THE retirement of General Caprivi, the chief of the German Admiralty, is now confirmed: and several other changes in the high military and naval commands of the empire are spoken of. In fact, there is likely to be an extensive clearance of some of the older staff officers of the German forces. Probably many of them would have gone before, but for the reason given by Lord Woiseley to the Army Estimates. Lord Wolseley said he believed the German system of keeping on old general officers arose from the circumstance that the late Emperor William, himself being a very old man, would not dismiss them. "He thought that in the German army they would now very soon get rid of their old generals." Lord Wolseley, it may be observed, is a strong advocate of "young" generals himself.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE following is the text of the letters which have been exchanged between M. Leon Say and Mr. Gladstone relative to the Channel Tunnel scheme before the matter was brought up and defeated on its second reading in the House of Commons. Writing in his capacity of President of the French Company for the furtherance of that project, M. Leon Say remarks:—

Paris, 22nd June, 1888.—My dear Mr. Gladstone.—I learn with the utmost satisfaction that an important debate in the House of Common will commence on the 27th inst. relative to the submarine railway from Dover to Calais, and that you propose to speak on that occasion. The French Company is ready; it has terminated its preliminary studies. The time which has unfortunately elapsed since it obtained the concession for the French portion has enabled it to prefect its technical details, and to reduce to the minimum the amount of the probable cost. What appeared chimerical only a few years ago has no longer anything but the character of one of those noble enterprises which modern genius can achieve. In order to be able to set to work in earnest, all we now require is to have on the opposite side English engineers and capitalists provided, as we are, with sufficient powers. It depends on the English Government to give a legal character to an understanding long since prepared, and which, immediately it is officially realised, would produce the best results. Never has the question presented itself under a more favourable light. Our two nations feel more and more the need of rendering their relations more intimate, and, by drawing closer the bonds uniting them, of giving a more secure pledge for the peace of the world. Recent facts have shown the emotion which might be caused by the slightest incidents calculated to restrict our International traffic. You can, my dear Mr. Gladstone, do much to destroy by your powerful eloquence the prejudices of those who would not fear to isolate us from one another. I sincerely trust you will succeed, and you may rest assured all Frenchmen share that wish with me.

Leon Say, President de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer sous Marin entre la France et l'Angleterre.

Mr. Gladstone's reply is as follows:—

London, 23d June, 1888.—My dear M. Leon Say,—It is needless for me to tell you with what interest I read the letter you were good enough to address to me. I do not think my voice will have much influence in the question of the Tunnel under the Channel, but I shall with good will strive to do the little I can. I am ashamed of the manner in which this grand project has, during the last few years, been received on this side of the Channel. I shall not regard your letter as confidential.—Believe me, &c., W. E. Gladstone.

THE HAILEYBURY COLLEGE CASE.

THIS case came before Mr. Justice Field in the English Courts on the 22nd ult. for further consideration.—It was the action brought by the Rev. W. W. Hutt and his son, Mr. H. R. M. Hutt, against the Governors and Masters of Haileybury College, to which we called attention last week, for breach of contract and for libel and slander in connection with the expulsion of the younger Plaintiff from the college, and a charge against him of taking some marked money. The Jury at the trial found that he did not steal the money, but that the Masters had reasonable ground for acting as they did, and that they acted *bona fide* in expelling him. They also found that the locking up of the son for two or three days before his expulsion was necessary in the interests of the college. The case now came up for further consideration on these findings.—Sir C. Russell, Q. C., and Mr. Ram were Counsel for the Plaintiffs; Sir H. James, Q. C., and Mr. Winch, Q. C., were for the Governors; Mr. Finlay, Q. C., and Mr. Archibald being for the Masters.—Mr. Justice Field suggested that the case was eminently one susceptible of settlement, because the character of the young man had been cleared by the findings of the Jury, which had also shown that the Masters did not act unreasonably. After some consultation, Mr. Winch said he was happy to state that his Lordship's observations had enabled the parties to make an end of the matter by agreeing to a verdict for the Plaintiffs against the Governors for 100*l.* without costs, and a verdict for the Masters, without costs. He thought his Lordship would agree that this was a very happy settlement of the case. The young man had certainly cleared his character by the findings of the Jury, which also showed that the Masters acted reasonably.—Mr. Ram, on behalf of the Plaintiff's, hoped the settlement would meet with his Lordship's approval. It was no part of his duty to insist upon rigorous terms of any sort. There was another term which ought to be stated publicly, and that was that it had been agreed that in the college books, where entries had been made regarding the expulsion of the young man, an entry should be made of the fact that the Jury had found he was not guilty.—Mr. Justice Field said he was glad the matter had so ended, and gave judgment accordingly.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, I-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

THE POPE ON LIBERTY.

THE *Observateur Francais*, which is the organ of the Archbishop of Paris, has received a telegram from Rome announcing that the Encyclical letter, "De Liberate Humana," commencing with these words, "Libertas præstantissimum nature donum," has been published. It gives the psychological and theological definition of liberty. The nature of human liberty, it remarks, in isolated individuals, as in individuals united in society, in Governments, and in subjects, implies the necessity of conforming to the supreme natural law, which comes from God. The Church has always done much in the defence of the civil and political liberty of peoples. It has abolished slavery and civilised humanity. It is not the enemy of legitimate and honest liberty, but it is the enemy of licence. The Pope then refers to the doctrines of false Liberalism, or Naturalism—an error which consists in declaring there is no supreme law, and that every man forms for himself his faith and his religion. That doctrine tends to destroy the consciousness of the difference between good and evil, between justice and injustice, and makes force the sole base of society. Many Liberals reject such extremities by making a distinction between liberty and licence, but they are evidently inconsistent with their principles. The Pope expounds that in all forms of liberty—liberty of the Press, liberty of teaching, &c.,—the pure doctrine of the Gospel is that man and society should enjoy the liberty which true religion can alone give. The Church permits the modern liberties as hypotheses of common right. His Holiness condemns the theory of false Liberalism on religious grounds. Liberties cannot be claimed as absolute rights, but may be proclaimed or tolerated in practice. The Church is not the enemy of the Democracy, and rejects no form of government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Henry Balckow, Captain T. Hughes, cleared out yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and about forty passengers on deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,544 tons, Captain C R Mitchell, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta yesterday, with a general cargo and sixteen passengers on deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 987 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in port, yesterday, from Busreh (July 4), via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Rice, R E, and Mr C E Allen, as cabin, and forty-four, deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2149	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Shelley	1302	J. Davison	E	The Bombay Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	N	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Heathfield	1398	E. McFee	P	R. Brothers.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Teresa	2011	Costanzo	1	J. Janni Esq.
„ Teheran	1670	C. Sams	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ St. Regulus	2031	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, June 29.
	Pemba (s)	Tice	Busreh, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Assam (s)	Brown	Aden.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sutlej, for Brindisi and London.
„ Satara, for the Persian Gulf.
Ship Charrou Waltana, for Singapore, Bangkok and Penang.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—121 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co Ld; 100 bales cotton, M Ludha; 58 bales wool, H Coorji; 625 cwts coir yarn, C Merwanji and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sutlej s—665 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 710 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 16 bales skins, D Remtoola; 78 cwts gum, D Bhimji and Co; 717 cwts castor seed, J Fachiri; 9 bales hides and skins, Pestanji Eduji; 1,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Ukell; 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 420 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 487 cwts myrabolums, Warden and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brenda s—670 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Regulas s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 750 cwts groundnuts, 1,126 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwts poppyseed and 1,500 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co.

Asia s—910 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai; 1,580 cwts castorseed, G Motee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sutlej s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sutlej s—460 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran (s), 25 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran (s), 22 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 24 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 54 chests opium, and 22 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium and 150 cwts shark fins, C Ebram; 4 bales T cloths, B R Mody; 12 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhai; 159 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—103 bales T cloth and sheeting, Tatta and Co; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 18 bales T cloth and sheeting, and 16 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Teheran s—33 boxes silver coins, (Rs 200,000) The Chartered M Bank of I L and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—206 bales cotton, R Luckmandas.

THE keen interest exhibited in America in the archæology of the Tigro-Euphrates Valley is (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) emphasized by the circumstance that the governing body of Yale College has passed a vote to commission Professor Harper to pay a visit to Babylon and other promising sites of Mesopotamia, in order to search particularly for ancient cuneiform inscriptions. I believe the instructions of Professor Harper are that he should accompany the expedition furnished by the University of Pennsylvania, which has already been organized and equipped, and which for the commencement of active measures only awaits the receipt of the now immediately expected firmans.

ON Monday the temperature at Dera Ismail Khan went up to 118 degrees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Paget, Major, Madras, 7th Hussars, en route to England, from Secunderabad.
Williams, Major, Madras, Middlessex Regt, from leave.
Hodgkinson, Captain, Bombay V. R. Corps, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 17.

Mallins, Surgeon, 1st Cavalry H. C., on privilege leave, from Hingoli.
Scanton, Lieut., Bengal, R. A., on leave, from Simla.
Georges, Captain, 30th Madras Infantry, on leave, from Rangoon.
Rice, Captain, Bombay, R. C., on duty, from Karachi.
Oxley, Lt.-Col., Madras, General List, en route to England, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Radford, Major, Bengal, R. C., on leave, to England.
Allan, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to

NOTICES.

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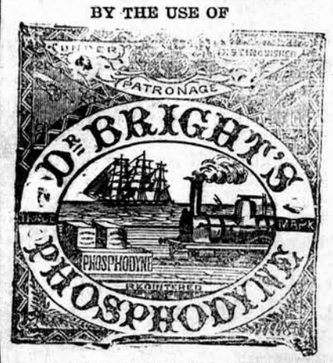

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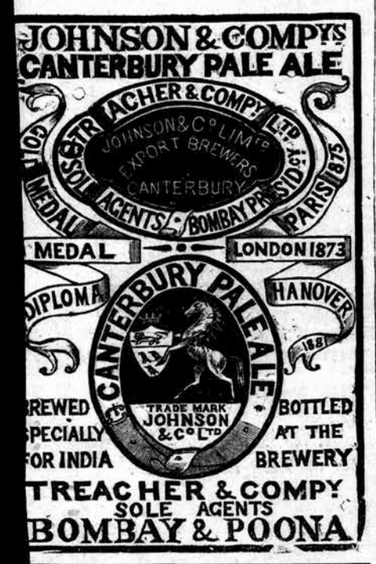
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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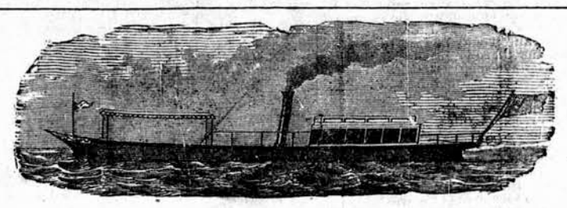

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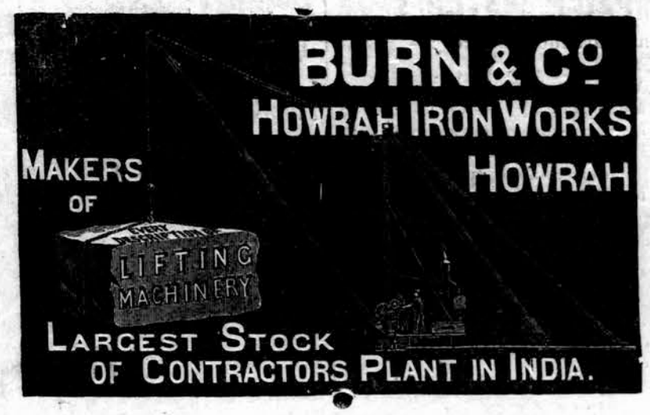

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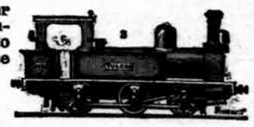

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The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

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"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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